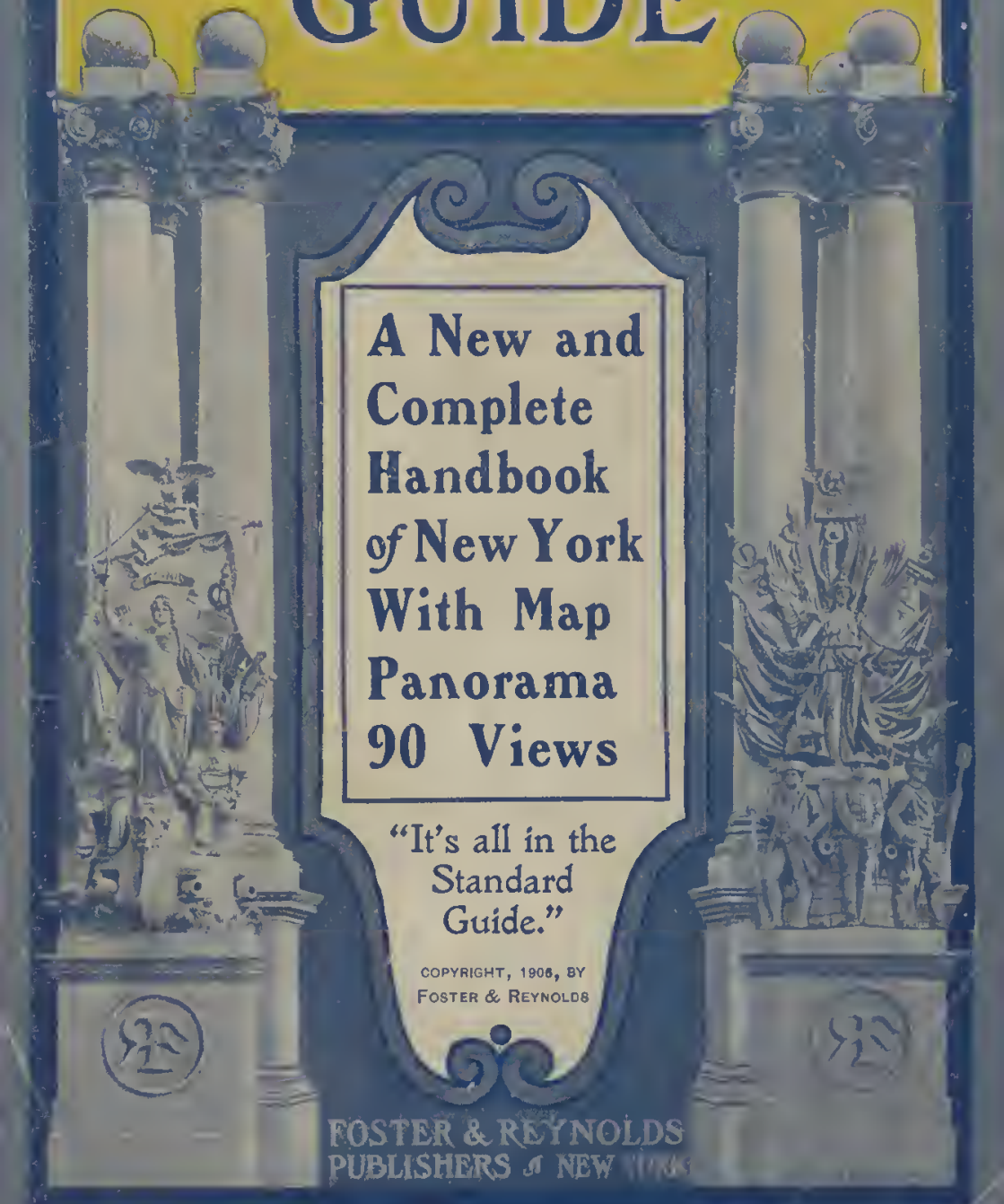
PRICE, 25 CENTS

NEW YORK STANDARD GUIDE



A New and Complete Handbook of New York With Map Panorama 90 Views

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New Jersey Central R. R. World Dome. Park Row. St. Paul. Washington Life. Bank of Commerce. Equitable. American Surety. Trinity Church Steeple. Empire. Manhattan Life. Cable. Columbia. Standard Oil. Bowling Green. Washington. Produce Exchange.

THE SKY-LINE OF NEW YORK—THE HIGH BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY.

The tallest buildings shown are: Park Row, 390-ft. Manhattan Life, 348-ft. Cable, 317-ft. St. Paul, 313-ft. American Surety, 312-ft. World, 300-ft. Empire, 300-ft.

The city extends north 15 miles. Opposite is Jersey City, with the Palisades of the Hudson beyond.

The Bay is south, with Staten Island in the distance.

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To accompany the New York Standard Guide.



View from the Dun Building, looking across City Hall Park and down Broadway. Showing the Post-Office, Park Row and St. Paul buildings, and in the distance on the left the Mutual Life. On Broadway beginning in the extreme distance the buildings seen are: Washington, Bowling Green, Empire, Washington Life (with the high roof), Singer (Western Union time ball tower, with St. Paul's spire in line), Mail and Express, Astor House, Postal Telegraph, and Home Life.



THE EXCHANGE BUILDING, NO. 42 BROADWAY.



GILLENDER BUILDING—WALL AND WILLIAM STREETS.



PARK ROW BUILDING.

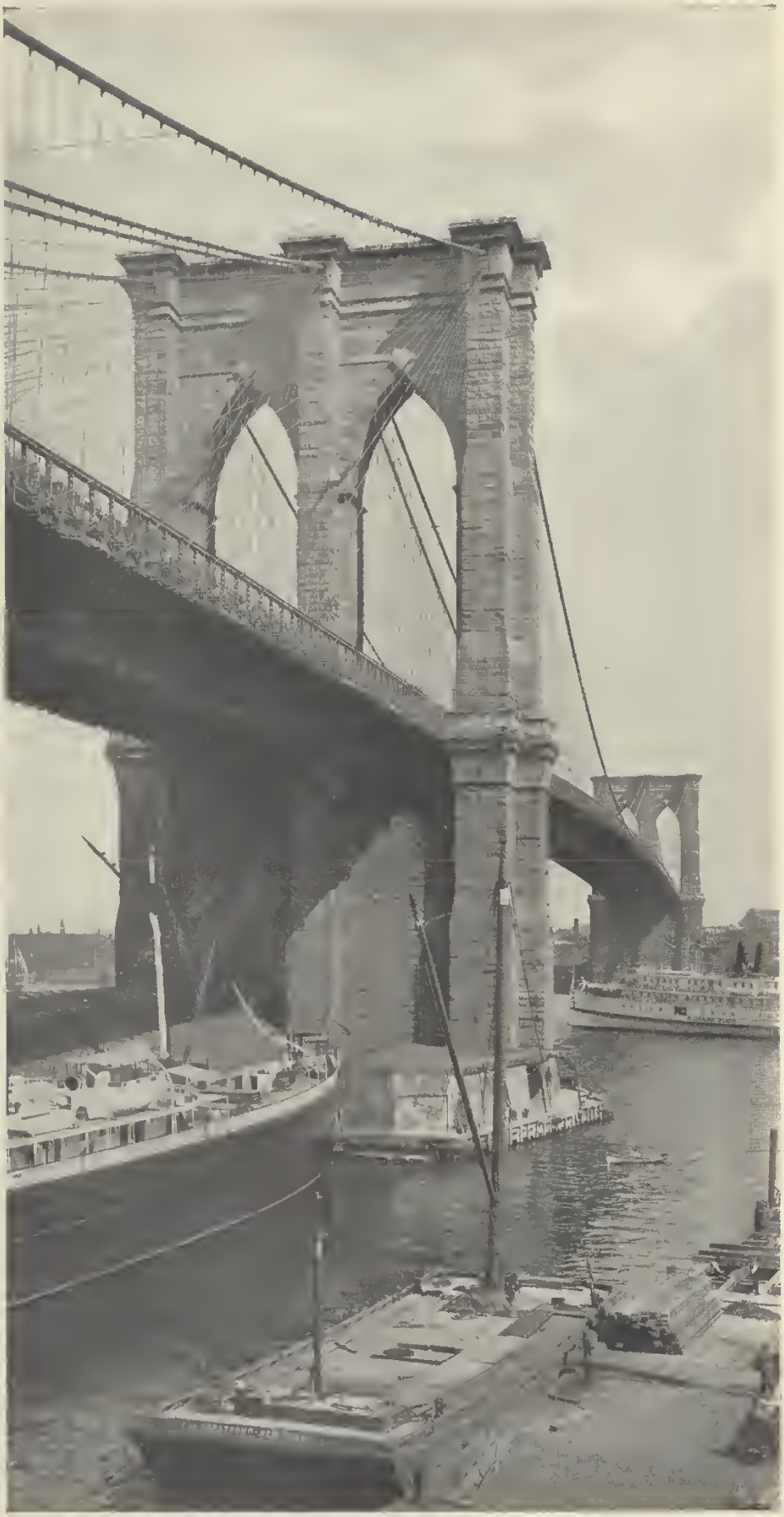


Broadway. Fifth Avenue.

"THE FLATIRON"—MADISON SQUARE, BROADWAY AND FIFTH AVENUE.



WHITEHALL BUILDING—A BATTERY PARK SKYSCRAPER.



BROOKLYN BRIDGE—MANHATTAN TOWER.

NEW YORK

THE METROPOLIS OF THE WESTERN WORLD



With 90 Illustrations from Photographs

NEW YORK:
FOSTER & REYNOLDS

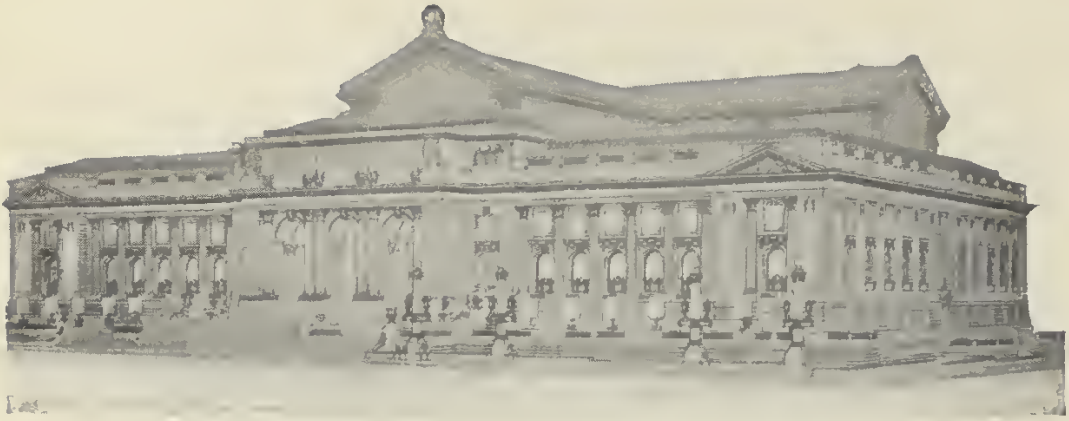
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SEYMOUR DURST

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STATUE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.
By A. St. Gaudens.
The Plaza, Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street.



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New York the Metropolis.

THE City of New York is the most marvelous exemplification of those traits of the American people which have made the United States of to-day. Interest in New York does not lie in the mere magnitude of the city, but is found rather in the boundless enterprise, the bold conception and the amazing achievement, which have reared the mighty fabric of the Metropolis. The theme is one which might well challenge the pen of him who would celebrate the America of the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

In describing New York none other than the superlatives will suffice. It is in area the largest city in the world, and in population is exceeded only by one. The boroughs are linked together with the greatest of suspension bridges, and pierced throughout their length and breadth by the most extensive of subway systems. Broadway extending from the Battery north to Yonkers is the longest street in the world. The system of parks is the largest and costliest—in extent and in the sums devoted to maintain them unapproached in America or Europe. The gigantic office buildings of the business districts are among the modern wonders of the world; there are none to compare with them; their foundations are sunk deeper toward the centre of the earth, their summits are uplifted higher toward the heavens. The largest steamships afloat make New York their port, and from the deck of the incoming ship the world-traveler beholds the towering bulk of Manhattan with amazement. The superb mansions of upper Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive are

the most luxurious of the dwellings of man, as these streets are the grandest of residential avenues. The city's hotels and apartment houses are peerless in size and appointment; and each year witnesses their development, story added to story, luxury to luxury, magnificence to magnificence. The building operations characteristic of the day are audacious.

The statistics which express the activities of the Metropolis are in figures which are incomprehensible. The Post Office handles an average of 10,000,000 pieces of mail matter every twenty-four hours, and the city contributes $12,000,000 annually to the postal revenues. The surface cars carry 452,000,000 passengers in a year. On the floor of the New York Stock Exchange more than 3,000,000 shares of stock have changed hands in a single day. The banks of New York lead the world in volume of clearings. New York is the financial center of the world.

Great and surpassing as the city is, each year adds to its material greatness and commanding influence. Underground railroads, viaducts, bridges, tunnels, terminals, and piers; the Concourse of the Bronx to cost $12,000,000, the $4,000,000 Public Library on Fifth Avenue, the new Stock Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Custom House and Hall of Records; the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine—this is to name only some of the more conspicuous features of the growing and expanding city of the present, the Metropolis of America, from which is emerging that city of the future which shall be the Metropolis of the World.



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AMERICAN SURETY. GILLENDER. HANOVER BANK. BANK OF COMMERCE.

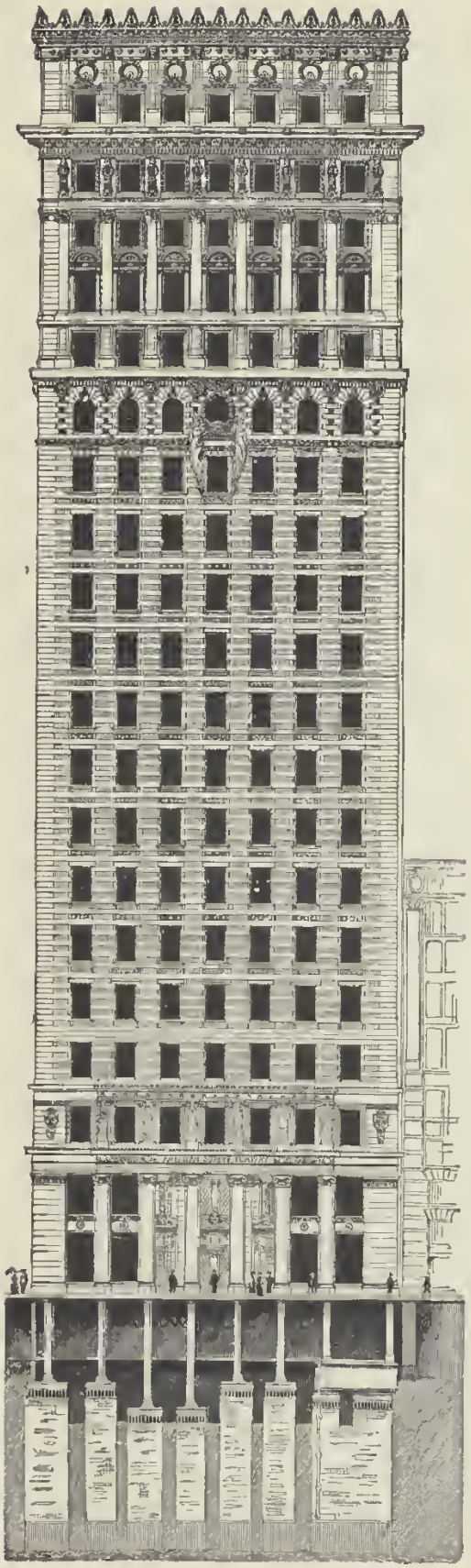
SKYSCRAPERS OF THE FINANCIAL DISTRICT, NASSAU STREET ABOVE WALL.

New York Skyscrapers.

When we approach New York by river or bay, we see in the view of the high buildings of Manhattan Island a picture which has no parallel in the cities of the world. Our first impression of the height and magnitude of these architectural marvels is strengthened as we wander through the downtown streets, and passing from one shadowy cañon into another make our way between the tremendous cliffs. The skyscrapers of New York constitute one of the most impressive and interesting features of the city.

The high building is distinctly a modern, end-of-the-century creation. It has grown out of the concentration of business and the ever-insistent demand for business office room in the closely congested business centers. The skyscraper provides business opportunity for a thousand, two thousand, three thousand, where without it there would be room only for as many hundreds. Two factors have made it possible—the passenger elevator, which gives immediate access to the upper stories, and the steel cage system of construction, which enables the architect to design his building of any desired height. The steel cage is a framework of steel beams, bolted together with hot rivets. In effect it is a bridge set on end. The walls are simply weather shields, fastened to it. Under the old system the walls supported the floors; in the new buildings, the walls serve merely as curtains to shut out the weather, and are themselves supported by girders which project at the levels of the floors. The steel frame goes up first, and the walls are put on afterwards; sometimes the upper stories are walled in before the lower ones. Under the old system of supporting walls, buildings were limited to eight or ten stories; the steel cage goes up twenty and thirty stories, and the architects tell us that there are no mechanical obstacles to buildings of fifty stories. The steel cage system, moreover, has reduced the cost of construction from $5 a cubic foot under the old methods to thirty-seven cents under the new. With steel beams and steel ceiling arches, concrete floors and stone and metal stairways, the structures are considered to be fireproof.

Wonderful as the high buildings appear to us as we see them towering in the air, some of the greatest engineering achievements in their construction are below the ground, in the foundations contrived to sustain the prodigious superstructures. The foundations go down to bedrock, in some instances 100 feet below the surface. As the architect went to the bridge engineer to build his steel cage, so he has adopted the bridge engineer's pneumatic caisson system of pier sinking. The caisson for high building foundation work was first adopted in the Manhattan Life Insurance Building, on Broadway, near Exchange place, in 1894. The weight of the structure was calculated at 21,600 tons; the pressure exerted upon the foundation by the force of the wind acting upon the sides of the building and tending to overturn it was calculated at 2,400 tons; and the



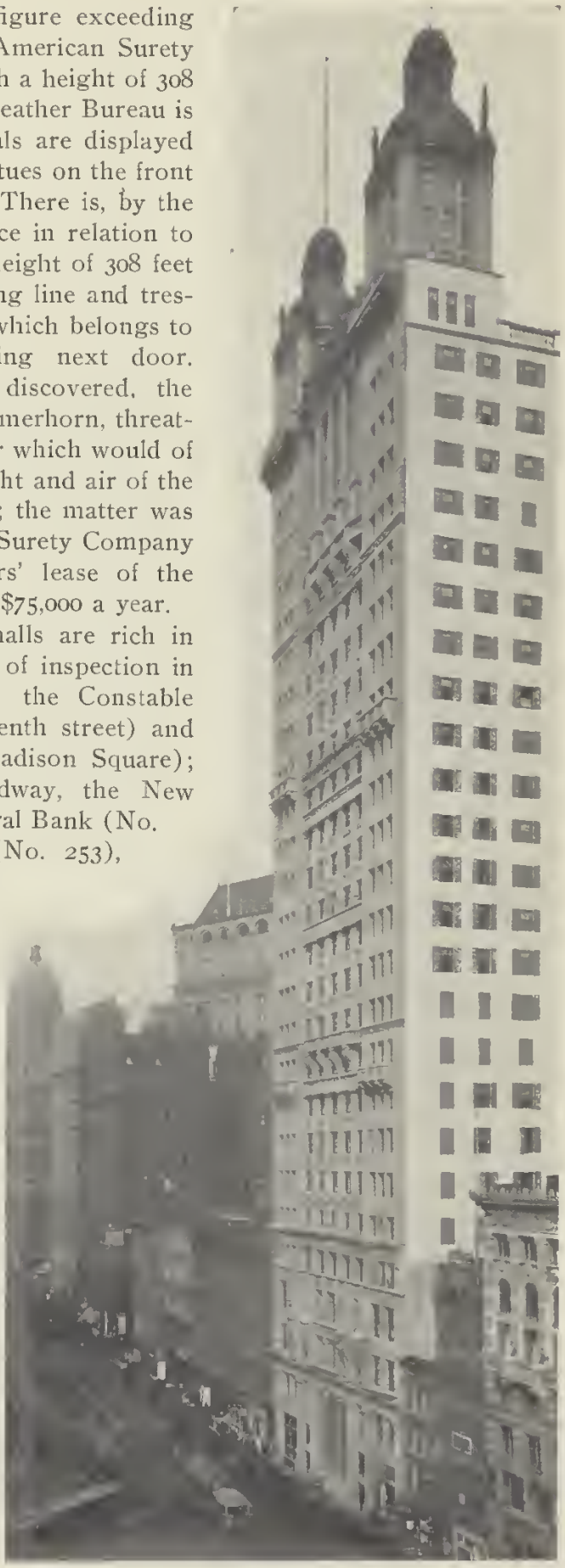
AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING.
Showing plan of foundation.

weight of the furniture and the human beings who would occupy it was reckoned at 7,000 tons more —making a total weight of 31,000 tons or 62,000,000 pounds to be carried by the foundation. To provide a foundation that would sustain this immense weight, the architects sunk their caissons down to bedrock, 55 feet below the surface. As each caisson descended, a brick pier was built up on it. When bedrock was reached, the rock was leveled inside the caisson, and the chamber was filled with concrete, so that caisson and masonry formed one solid pier resting on bedrock and rising to the surface of the ground. There were fifteen of these great piers, and their cost was nearly $150 000. The Manhattan Life Building has eighteen stories, and is 350 feet in height from the sidewalk. The plot, fronting 67 feet on Broadway, cost $1,500,000, and the building itself $1,500,000.

The foundations of the AMERICAN SURETY BUILDING, at Broadway and Pine street, were sunk in the same way to bedrock 79 feet down. Our illustration, from the *Scientific American,* shows the caissons resting on the bedrock, the piers on the caissons, and the columns on the piers. Here, too, is an ingenious cantilever device, which may be seen in the right-hand pier, for distributing toward the center a portion of the weight of the outer walls. The plot of land, 85 feet square, cost $1,350,000; a portion of it, that on the corner, cost $267.67 a square foot (or at the rate of over eleven and one-half million dollars an acre). This is the record price for Broadway real estate; but the plot on the south corner of Broadway and

Wall street is held at a figure exceeding $400 a square foot. The American Surety has twenty-one stories, with a height of 308 feet. The United States Weather Bureau is on the roof, and the signals are displayed from the flagstaff. The statues on the front are by J. Massey Rhind. There is, by the way, a curious circumstance in relation to the cornice, which at the height of 308 feet projects beyond the building line and trespasses upon the air space which belongs to the Schermerhorn Building next door. When the trespass was discovered, the Astors, who own the Schermerhorn, threatened to put up a skyscraper which would of course cut off the south light and air of the American Surety Building; the matter was adjusted by the American Surety Company taking a ninety-nine years' lease of the Schermerhorn Building at $75,000 a year.

Many of the entrance halls are rich in marbles. Those deserving of inspection in buildings uptown are of the Constable (Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street) and the Metropolitan Life (Madison Square); and downtown on Broadway, the New York Life (No. 346), Central Bank (No. 320), Postal Telegraph (No. 253), Equitable (No. 120), Empire (No. 71), and Bowling Green (No. 11). Some of the halls are arcades, with telegraph and messenger offices, news stands, flower stands, and confectionery counters about which the typewriters flock at noon time like so many butterflies. The hall of the Empire Building constitutes the approach from Broadway to the Rector street station of the elevated railroad, and hundreds of thousands of people pass through it every day; it is lined with shops and is a veritable city street. The Equitable, too, has



THE PARK ROW BUILDING.

a famous arcade from Broadway to Nassau street. An office building is a city in itself, with its railway in the elevators, its water system, fire extinguishing apparatus on every floor, light, heat and power plants; post office and telegraph office, uniformed police force, restaurant, shops and a population running into the thousands. The tenant may supply his manifold wants without going from under the roof. He has at command telegraph, telephone and messenger service, and mails his letters in the mail chute, which extends through all the floors, carrying the letters to the mail box at the bottom, where the mail is collected by the postmen. He may lunch in the restaurant on one floor, take out a life insurance policy on another, cash his checks at his bank on a third, and put his valuables in safe-deposit in the basement. He may consult his physician, his broker or his lawyer; visit his tailor or shoeblack or barber; and buy his cigars, and paper, theater tickets, and flowers and a box of candy for his best girl.

The prevailing rental for offices in the buildings below Chambers street is $2 per square foot per year above the fifth floor, and for the lower floors it goes as high as $11 a square foot. The rent includes light, heat and janitor service; in the Vincent and Equitable buildings it also gives the lawyer tenant access to a law library maintained by the building; and in the Commercial Cable each individual office has a fire-proof safe. The Park Row, St. Paul, World, Times and other buildings are open day and night every day in the year. The cost of maintenance of the largest buildings approximates $100,000 a year. The single item of water supply amounts to $5,000. The Manhattan Life has an artesian well, and the Metropolitan Life draws water from a stream which was once an open brook from Madison Square to the East River, and being covered up still flows.

The elevators in the high buildings are divided into local which stop at every floor, and express which stop only above certain stories. A fine illustration of the spirit of hurry which possesses the average downtown New Yorker is the impatience with which he resents a delay of a five-second elevator stop before he gets to his own floor. In some buildings, as the American Tract Society, there are two sets of elevators, one above the other, so that one must change cars to go to the top. There are automatic brakes to stop the descent of the car in case of accident, and air wells at the bottom of the shaft to serve as cushions if the car should fall. The "high-speed" elevators have a possible speed of 500 to 700 feet per minute, and in practice are run at 500 to 600 feet. The elevator has been likened to a vertical railroad; and when we come to think of it, it is quite as much an achievement of mechanical skill to take us straight up smoothly and safely twenty stories in forty seconds as it is to carry us over the rails at express train speed. The highest development of the elevator is the electric, which is worked by electric motive power and is controlled from the car entirely by electricity.

In the cellars and subcellars are the electric light, water and steam-heating plants and the machinery which runs the elevators—an astonishing and bewildering maze of furnaces, boilers, steam engines, dynamos, pumps, pipes and tanks. Under direction of the superintendent of the building is a host of employes—uniformed police, elevator conductors, engineers, sweepers, scrub women and window cleaners. The men who clean windows hundreds of feet in the air wear belts with straps which are fastened to hooks on the outside of the window, so that if one should lose his footing



POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND HOME LIFE.

on the window sill he could not fall. An interesting illustration of the specialization of industries in a great city is offered by the towel supply concerns, which make a business of supplying offices with clean towels, soap and other accessories.

Among its skyscrapers New York boasts the highest inhabited building in the world. This is the thirty-one story PARK ROW, on Park Row, facing the Post Office. These are some of the figures: Height from sidewalk to cornice 336 feet; to top of towers 390 feet; to top of flagstaff 447 feet; depth of foundation below street line 75 feet; total height from foundation to flagstaff truck 552 feet. The building fronts 104 feet on Park Row and has an area of 15,000 square feet. There are thirty stories above the sidewalk, or thirty-one to the lanterns on the towers. The weight of 20,000 tons or 40,000,000 pounds is carried on 4,000 piers driven into the sand 40 feet down to bedrock. The cost of building and land was $4,000,000. There are 950 offices, 2,080 windows, 1,770 doors; 7,500 electric lights and 3,500 tenants. As shown by a count for a week (six days of ten hours each), the ten elevator cars travel 16.38 miles an hour, and carry up an average of 814 persons an hour, or 8,140 a day, or 48,860 a week. About the most interesting phenomenon connected with the building is the memory of one of the car starters, who knows all the tenants and all the clerks and the floors they are on and the rooms they are in.

The Park Row owners tell us that the building stands so firm that in the highest gales a plumb line test fails to show the slightest tremor of the structure. All the skyscrapers are braced to withstand wind pressures; in some of them vibration is perceptible in a storm, but as with bridges this is not regarded as an indication of weakness. A pendulum clock on the top floor of the American Surety has been stopped by the vibration of the building in a storm; and the vibration of the top floors in the Gillender Building has been sufficient to move the water in a bowl.

Since the Park Row Building is up to date the most prodigious thing of the kind on earth, it is worth our while seeing it from more than one side. To appreciate what the huge structure is, we should stand on the opposite side of Broadway and let the eye travel up and up to the summit. An interesting view may be had from Ann street (which is the narrow street between the Park Row and the St. Paul buildings), where the wall rises 20 feet wide and 336 feet high. Another good point is on the St. Paul's Churchyard sidewalk in Vesey street. A view quite as impressive as any of the others, and one which is not devoid of the picturesque, is to be had from the Broadway side of City Hall Park, near Chambers street.

Here are some Park Row Building finances: Rentals per annum, $318,010. Operating expenses, insurance, taxes, etc., $141,235. Interest on $3,500,000 mortgage bonds, $140,000. Surplus, $36,775.

As to floor space, the Park Row Building has been retired to second place by the BROAD EXCHANGE, at Broad street and Exchange Place. While not so high as the Park Row, being only 286 feet, the Broad Exchange, fronting 236 feet on Exchange Place and 106 feet on Broad street, with a wing of 100 feet to Beaver street, has an area of 27,000 square feet to each of the twenty stories. There are forty offices on a floor, reached by eighteen high-speed elevators. The Exchange Place entrance is 48 feet wide; the one on Broad street 24 feet. The cost of building and site was $7,500,000.

The twin domes of the twenty-one-story COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING on Broad street rise 317 feet above the curb, and the foundations go down 106 feet below the surface. The floor of the engineer's room is 40 feet below the sidewalk. The letter carriers deliver mail to 3,300 people in the building, and the elevators carry 25,000 passengers a day.

One of the most impressive structures of lower New York, which stands out alone, as seen from the harbor, is the Whitehall Building, facing Battery Park.

The white marble NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, at No. 346, has a portico which is one of the adornments of Broadway; the massive columns of polished marble are monoliths 27 feet in height. The clock tower with its finial group is one of the conspicuous features of the Broadway vista, and is prominent in the sky-line of Manhattan Island as seen from the rivers. The company's counting room on the Broadway floor is deservedly one of the show rooms of the town. The MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION has headquarters in the building, and issues to its guests cards of admission to the tower, whence an admirable view is afforded. The building is valued at $5,000,000. Here are some statistics: Ground dimensions—width 60 feet on Broadway, 80 feet on Elm street, depth 396 feet. Floors—12 above ground in the front, 13 in the rear. Height above Broadway—cornice 183 feet, clock dials 234 feet, eagle 288 feet. Height of finial 33 feet, of supporting figures 11 feet, of eagle 7 feet. Outer globe diameter 15 feet, inner 8 feet. Weight of columns at main entrance 15 tons. Floor space 325,000 square feet.



COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING.

The STANDARD OIL BUILDING, at No. 26 Broadway, is remarkable for an engineering expedient for the support of the upper stories. The old building had nine stories, and when the addi-



NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE.



VIEW FROM THE DUN BUILDING.

tion of six new floors was contemplated it was found that the walls would not sustain the increased weight. Accordingly the lot adjoining on the north was acquired, and on this was erected a steel cage building with a cantilever projecting out over the old building, and of sufficient strength to sustain the weight of the new floors. The six upper stories, then, which appear to be a part of the old building and to rest upon its walls, are really, so far as support is concerned, quite independent of it. The steel cage construction has been likened to a bridge; here we have a Broadway office building which is in effect a cantilever bridge.



THE BROAD EXCHANGE.

Among recent additions to the New York skyscrapers are the 20-story Century, Nos. 72-74 Broadway, and the 18-story Jewellers' at Broadway and Maiden Lane. The Boreel Building at No. 115 Broadway will be replaced with a 20-story building. The EXCHANGE BUILDING at 36 to 42 Broadway, is one of the largest in the city. It is of 20 stories, fronts 116 feet on Broadway and 115 on New Street, and has 350,000 square feet of rentable space. The cost, including site, was $5,000,000. Another building of immense proportions is the 22-story $3,500,000 home of the Bank of the State of New York, at Exchange Place and William Street. Adjoining it is the 18-story building of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. The construction of the $2,500,000 annex of the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building at Liberty, Nassau and Cedar streets involved among other engineering feats the underpinning of an 18-story building adjoining, in which were a safety deposit company's safes and vaults, the working of the locks of which would have been stopped by a settlement of the sixteenth of an inch. The caissons of the annex rest on bed rock 100 feet below the surface. The cellar floor is 55 feet below the sidewalk, and 35 feet below the line of standing water. The HANOVER BANK BUILDING at Nassau and Pine streets, of twenty-three stories, and with a height of 300 feet, is architecturally one of the most pretentious of the office buildings. The upper part is decorated with a series of Greek columns surrounded with an elaborate cornice, and the rounded



The Flatiron, showing steel cage construction. See page 20. Photo copyright, 1902, by C. L. Ritzmann.

edges give it the effect of a campanile. The intersection of Nassau and Pine streets is a banking and insurance center and the land is extremely valuable; the Hanover Bank site cost $223.39 a square foot, and the northwest corner opposite was bought by the Equitable in 1896 for $250 a square foot.

A building which because of its conspicuous position, peculiarity of construction and towering height is of commanding interest, is the Fuller Building, at the 23d Street intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, two of the most famous streets in the world. The building is popularly called the FLATIRON, because the plot on which it stands is of flatiron shape, with the rounded point toward Madison Square. "The Ship" would be a sobriquet quite as fitting, for from Madison Square the structure has the semblance of an immense ship, bow on, about to plough its way through the Square. The Flatiron site was famous as the point where for more than forty years election night returns were displayed by stereopticon to assembled thousands. The land cost $800,721, and the building, including site, $4,000,000. It is 300 feet high, with twenty stories, and 456 offices above the fourth floor. One effect of the Flatiron is to dwarf the other buildings of Madison Square, in particular the Fifth Avenue Hotel; but this will be changed when the projected 25-story structure shall take the place of the present hotel. From viewpoints far up on Fifth Avenue the Flatiron towers up impressively, and seen from the Brooklyn Bridge it looms above the sea of roofs like a distant ship under full sail.

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, which spans the East River, connecting the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, has its Manhattan terminal at the City Hall Park. The promenade is free; fare by trolley, 5 cents; by bridge cars, 3 cents one way, round trip 5 cents. To see the bridge, we should view it from the water, or walk across it, or at least go out on the New York side as far as the tower. A good plan is to cross the river by the Fulton Ferry and walk across the bridge (one mile), or return from Brooklyn by trolley and walk back to the New York tower. Only by actually going out upon the bridge may one gain any conception of its tremendous construction. We shall have too a memorable prospect of river and harbor and city, east over Brooklyn, west and north over New York to the Palisades. Here we begin to realize the magnitude of the city, as we contemplate its vast expanse in the north and the mountain of masonry in the south. The ridge of high buildings on the lower end of Manhattan Island, as seen from the bridge in the afternoon, has much of the character of a mountain; its heights cast in shadow the district east of it just as a mountain shadows the slopes and valleys behind it long before the sun sets. If we go out to the middle of the river span, we shall have the novel experience of looking directly down upon the water craft 135 feet below. As seen from here, even the largest steamboat takes on an appearance curiously suggestive of a toy boat.



THE BROOKLYN TERMINAL.

The bridge was begun in 1870 and opened to traffic in 1883, having consumed thirteen years in building, and cost $15,000,000. Subsequent alterations have increased the cost to $21,000,000. The third largest suspension bridge in existence, in the field of bridge engineering it is the crowning triumph of the nineteenth century, and is one of the wonders of the world.

The bridge was designed by John A. Roebling, the builder of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge and others. While engaged in the preliminary work he met his death. He was succeeded by his son, William A. Roebling, who in turn was injured by a fire in one of the caissons and became a permanent invalid. He was removed to a residence on the heights of Brooklyn, where, with indomitable resolution, he watched the details of construction from his window by the aid of a telescope, and assisted by his wife directed the progress of the work to its successful completion.

The bridge consists of a central river span from tower to tower, two land spans from towers to anchorages, and the land approach on either side.



THE NEW YORK TOWER.

The channel span from tower to tower is 1,505 feet, 6 inches—the third single span in the world. Each land span is 930 feet. The Manhattan approach is 1,562 feet 6 inches; the Brooklyn approach 971 feet. The total length of the bridge is 5,989 feet, and with the extensions, 6,537 feet. (A mile is 5,280 feet.) The towers are 278 feet high above high water, from water to roadway 119 feet, from roadway to roof coping 159 feet. The floor at the tower is 119 feet; the clear height at center of span 135 feet above the water. The width is 85 feet. The cables are 15¾ inches in diameter, and 3,578 feet 6 inches in length.

The towers rest upon caisson foundations. The Manhattan caisson rests on bedrock 78 feet below high water mark, the Brooklyn one on a clay



THE PROMENADE.

bottom 45 feet down. The caissons are of a size which was before unknown: the Manhattan 171 x 102 feet, the Brooklyn 168 x 102 feet. Each weighs 7 000 tons, and is filled with 8,000 tons of concrete. The towers are not solid masonry, but consist of three buttressed shafts joined by connecting walls up to the roadway and arched above. At high water line the towers are 140 x 159 feet, at the roof course 136 x 153 feet.

The New York ends of the four cables are imbedded in an anchorage 930 feet back of the tower; the other ends are fastened in the corresponding anchorage on the Brooklyn side. The anchorages are masses of masonry which measure 129 x 119 feet at base, 117 x 104 at top, with a



THE WILLIAMBURG BRIDGE FROM WILLIAMSBURG, BROOKLYN, TO GRAND STREET, MANHATTAN.

Channel span 1,600 feet. Total length 7,200 feet. Each of the four great cables is made up of 7,000 strands of wire three-sixteenths of an inch thick and about 3,400 feet long. The bridge was begun in 1896, and was formally opened in December, 1903. It is the greatest suspension bridge in the world.

height of 89 feet front and 85 feet rear. Each one has a dead weight of a million pounds, and is capable of resisting two and one-half times the pull of the cables upon them. Each cable consists of 5,296 oil-coated and galvanized steel wires, 3,578 feet 6 inches long, laid parallel (not twisted) and closely wrapped with galvanized wire into a solid cable 15¾ inches in diameter. Expressed in another way, each cable consists of 3,515 miles of wire wrapped with 243 miles of wire. Each wire has a breaking strength of not less than 3,400 pounds. The ultimate strength of each cable is 12,000 tons. The four cables weigh 6,800,000 pounds. Where they pass over the towers, the cables lie in saddles weighing 25,000 pounds each, which rest on steel rollers, so that each cable may have a movement forward and backward to accommodate itself to changes of temperature and variations of load. The suspender ropes which support the superstructure are of twisted steel galvanized wire, and are capable of sustaining five times the load they will ever be called upon to bear. Expansion and contraction of the floor system are provided for by expansion joints in the centers of the three spans. The "natural life" of the bridge is 20,000 years.

The bridge has a central promenade for foot passengers, two railroad tracks and two roadways for trolley cars and teams. The bridge cars are operated by electric motors for a part of the day, and by the cable system during the hours of heavy traffic. The cable is an endless steel wire 1½ inches in diameter. It passes to New York over the north railway and back over the south. It is supported on 490 pulleys placed 22½ feet apart. It is operated from the Brooklyn end. At each terminal the cars are switched by the third rail system.

The volume of traffic is something of which the bare figures fail to give any conception. One must see for himself the confluent streams of humanity which at the day's end flow to the bridge through all the converging streets—up Nassau and Park Row, from Broadway across the Park, and down Centre and Chatham. The bridge cars carry from 135,000 to 140,000 passengers a day, and 80,000 of these go over in the rush hours from 7 to 9 in the morning and 4 to 6 at night. In the year 1889 the passengers carried in cars numbered 34 000,000; and in the same year 3,196,000 crossed on foot. In 1897 the cars carried 45 000,000; and the officials tell us that the annual increase has been from 11 to 12 per cent. Up to 1897, when the cars were given over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the total number of passengers had been 515,000,000, with only one fatal accident. In addition to the bridge cars there are 3,500 trolley cars which cross the bridge daily and carry their tens of thousands.

THE WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, from Williamsburg, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, Manhattan, was opened in December, 1903. It is the greatest suspension bridge in the world, with a channed span of 1,600 feet, a length of 7,200 feet between terminals, a height of 135 feet at the center, and towers 335 feet. The bridge is 118 feet wide and carries four trolley and two cable tracks, two roadways, two foot walks and two bicycle paths. The cost was $12,000,000.

Two other East River bridges are under way, the Navy Yard Bridge just north of the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Ravenswood Bridge over Blackwell's Island.

Battery Park.

Battery Park forms the southern termination of Manhattan Island. It is reached by all the elevated roads and by the Broadway, Sixth avenue, Eighth avenue and Belt lines, and by the Subway.

The distinguishing feature of the Battery is the sea wall along the water front, which affords an admirable view of New York Harbor. Here the North (or Hudson) and East rivers join their currents, and the outlook is south over the Upper Bay. On the right across the North River is Jersey City, with the New Jersey shore stretching away to where the Standard Oil refineries send up their perpetual columns of smoke. In the middle distance, five miles away, rise the wooded slopes of Staten Island. Near at hand, on the left, is Governor's Island, and on the extreme left, across the East River, is Brooklyn with its warehouses and church steeples. The Narrows, seven miles distant, are in line with Governor's Island, which shuts off the view of them.

The Statue of Liberty, on Liberty Island, is a conspicuous object. To the right of it on Ellis Island are the large buildings of the Immigration Depot. The fort on the point of Governor's Island is Castle Williams. If our visit is so timed, we may see the flash of its sunset gun, followed by the kindling of Liberty's torch and the blink of the revolving light on Robbins Reef, off Staten Island. But at whatever hour we stand here the scene is one of interest. Nowhere else in New York may we have such a diversified and animated marine picture. There are gigantic European steamships moving majestically to their piers, coastwise steamers and Sound boats, excursion boats—if it be summer—with picnic barges and floating hospitals; ferryboats, lighters, freight car floats, long



GOVERNOR'S ISLAND AND THE UPPER BAY.



THE AQUARIUM—FORMERLY CASTLE GARDEN.

tows of canal boats bound up the Hudson, grotesque floating derricks and grain elevators, noisy tugs with tows and noisier ones without, revenue cutters, smart steam yachts and perhaps a war vessel, with sailing craft and naphtha launches—all these coming and going and forming a marine medley, with kaleidoscopic effects, ever full of motion, forever changing, and a scene to stir the imagination. Here we are looking upon one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, whose sunsets challenge the artist's brush and whose activities are significant of New York's commercial supremacy of the Western Hemisphere.

Telling the same story, beyond the Park rise the tower of the Produce Exchange and the lofty office buildings, which are the beginning of that succession of skyscrapers for which New York is famous. Near by on State street are seen the Chesebrough and Battery Park buildings; where Broadway begins is the Washington, with the Bowling Green overtopping it, and beyond is the Empire; on the right is the Standard Oil.

The Aquarium, in the southwest of the Park, is open daily in summer from 9 to 5; winter, 10 to 4, admission free. It contains large collections of fishes and marine life. The large floor tanks are devoted to seals, sea lions, sturgeon and other large species; and the 100 wall tanks contain fresh and salt water fishes. The most striking exhibits are of Bermuda angelfish, parrotfish, moonfish and other brilliantly colored species. The balanced aquaria tanks on the second floor should not be overlooked. There are shown in all some 3,000 living specimens. The daily supply of 300,000 gallons of salt water is furnished from a tidal well

beneath the building, and there are heating and refrigerating plants to control the temperature of fresh and salt water. The Aquarium is maintained by the city. It has an average of over 5,000 visitors daily and 10,000 on Sundays. On August 20, 1898, the day of the reception of Admiral Sampson's fleet, the Aquarium visitors numbered 47,360.

Castle Garden.—The circular building of the Aquarium was originally a fort, Castle Clinton, built for the defense of the city against the British in the war of 1812; and the spot where it stands was then an island 200 feet from the shore. When, in 1822, Congress ceded the property to the city, it was converted into a place of amusement, and was named Castle Garden. It became the home of opera, and was a place for great public gatherings. Here on Lafayette's return to America in 1824 six thousand persons assembled to greet him; and among the others who from time to time were given public receptions here were Louis Kossuth, Presidents Jackson and Tyler and Van Buren, and the Prince of Wales. Here in 1835 S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, publicly demonstrated by means of a wire coiled about the interior of the Garden the practicability of controlling the electric current. Here in 1850 Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer, made her American début, under the management of P. T. Barnum; her half of the profits of the first concert being $12,500, which sum she donated to the charities of New York. From 1855 to 1890 Castle Garden was an immigrant bureau, through whose portals millions of immigrants entered America. The building was opened as an aquarium in 1896.

Near the Aquarium is the station of the fireboat "New Yorker," which may be seen at her dock. The city has six of these boats. They are equipped with powerful machinery and are of tremendous hose capacity. Their mission is to quell fires in the shipping and on the water front. Steam is always up and everything is in readiness for instant response to the alarm which comes over the wire or is given by rapid, short blasts of a steamer's whistle. When the "New Yorker's" siren answers the call and the boat starts away it is something to stir the blood even of one to whom a fire engine dashing through city streets is an old story.



THE FIRE BOAT "NEW YORKER."



BATTERY PARK AND THE UPPER BAY.



FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Just beyond the Battery. Pier A, North River, is the headquarters of the Harbor Police, with their fast steamers and patrol launches.

Near the east end of the sea wall is the landing of the Liberty Statue ferry and of various summer excursion steamboats and others. The little boat basin, to which steps lead down, is for the use of the Whitehall and Battery boatmen who furnish communication with the shipping in the harbor. The city provided this basin for the boatmen in recognition of their heroic conduct at the time (July 30, 1871) when the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield blew up as she lay in her slip. Some of these Battery boatmen hold records as life savers, having rescued numerous persons from drowning off the sea wall.

The Battery affords an appropriate site for the statue of the famous marine engineer John Ericsson, which stands here. It is of bronze, life size, by Hartley, and was erected by the city, as the legend tells us, "to the memory of a citizen whose genius has contributed to the greatness of the Republic and to the progress of the world." John Ericsson (born in Sweden, 1803, died New York, 1889) invented the screw or propeller as applied to steam navigation in 1836-41. In 1863 he designed the turreted ironclad "Monitor," which met the Confederate ram "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1863, and by its successful performance revolutionized naval warfare. The "Monitor" is represented in one of the panels of the pedestal.

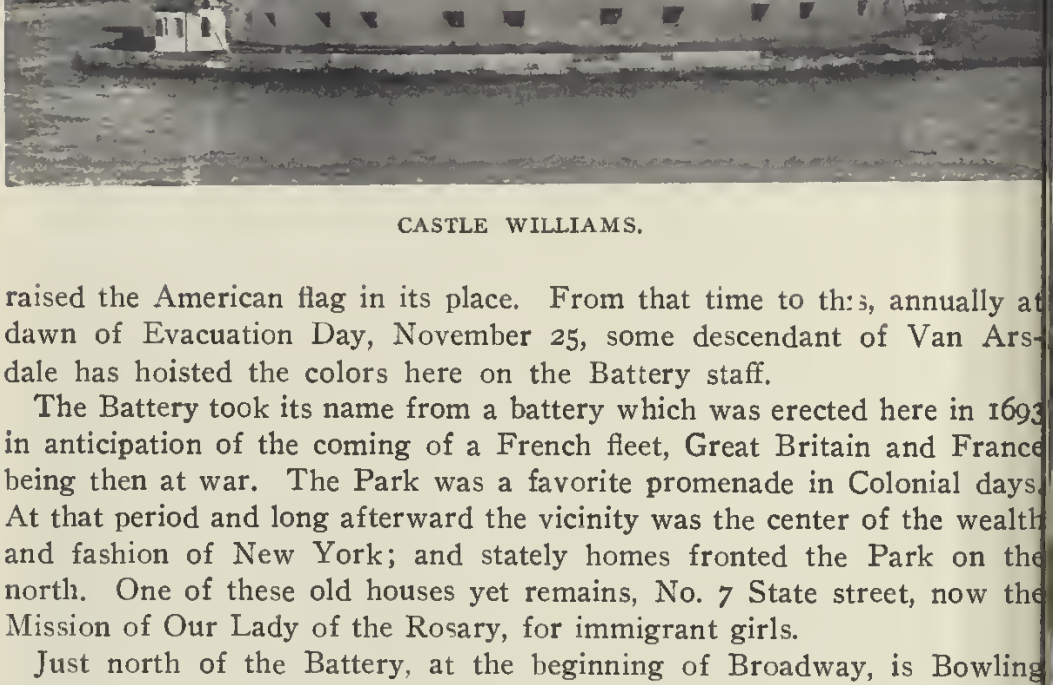
The granite building at the east end of the Battery was designed for



THE TRINITY BUILDING.
Photo copyright, 1905, by Irving Underhill.

a Revenue Barge Office, but is now used for the reception of immigrants. The scene here is often picturesque, with the throngs of newcomers, quaint of dress and unfamiliar in their ways.

Near the high flagstaff in the Park a tablet marks the spot where stood the famous Revolutionary liberty pole. When the British evacuated the city in 1783 they left their flag flying from this pole, which they had greased to prevent climbing it. But an American soldier, David Van Arsdale, achieved the feat, climbed the pole, tore down the British banner and



CASTLE WILLIAMS.

raised the American flag in its place. From that time to this, annually at dawn of Evacuation Day, November 25, some descendant of Van Arsdale has hoisted the colors here on the Battery staff.

The Battery took its name from a battery which was erected here in 1693 in anticipation of the coming of a French fleet, Great Britain and France being then at war. The Park was a favorite promenade in Colonial days. At that period and long afterward the vicinity was the center of the wealth and fashion of New York; and stately homes fronted the Park on the north. One of these old houses yet remains, No. 7 State street, now the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, for immigrant girls.

Just north of the Battery, at the beginning of Broadway, is Bowling Green. East of the Battery, at the terminus of the elevated roads, is the South Ferry, whence boats ply to Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the B. & O. and Central of New Jersey depot in Jersey City. It was between the Battery and Staten Island that the young Cornelius Vanderbilt (afterward the Commodore) sailed and rowed his ferry boat "Dread." West of the Battery at Pier 1, North River, are the Coney Island boats.

Governor's Island, which lies a thousand yards off the Battery, is Government property, and is the headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic. Its trees and lawn add to the attractiveness of the harbor. The sunset gun is fired from Castle Williams. Other fortifications are the antiquated Fort Columbus, in the center of the island, and the South Battery. There are officers' quarters, occupied by the Commanding General and his staff, parade grounds, prison for military prisoners, ordnance stores and other usual features of a military establishment. Plans are under way to make Governor's Island the chief military post of the country



A NEAR VIEW OF LIBERTY.

The Statue of Liberty.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD is on Bedloe's Island, in the Upper Bay, 1¼ miles from the Battery. It is reached by steamboat, which leaves the Battery hourly, on the hour, and returns on the half-hour, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. One may obtain a satisfactory view of the exterior and return on the same boat, time from Battery and return three-quarters of an hour; if the ascent of the Statue is to be made, allow an hour and three-quarters.

The statue is the work of the eminent French sculptor, Auguste Bartholdi, who in 1865 conceived the idea of a fitting memorial to be given by the French people to the United States in commemoration of the long-established good will between the two nations. Coming to America upon this mission, Bartholdi was impressed by the eagerness with which the emigrants crowded to the rail to gaze upon the shores as the ship came up the bay, and his artist's eye recognized in Bedloe's Island the ideal site for the projected statue. Here, at the threshold of America, Liberty should meet the expectant gaze of the newcomers, and uplift her lighted torch before them as an emblem of freedom and opportunity in the new world. The situation was well chosen. The colossal figure is an imposing object as seen not only from steamships coming up the harbor, but from ferryboat and bridge and rivers, and the encircling cities and hills and plains of New York and New Jersey.

The statue is justly admired for its majestic proportions and the benevolent calm of the countenance. It is said that Bartholdi modeled the figure from his mother. The tablet bears the date, "July 4, 1776." The statue consists of a shell of repoussé copper (sheets of copper hammered into shape), riveted together and supported by an interior skeleton of iron, which was designed by the French engineer, Eiffel, who built the Eiffel Tower. Provision is made for the expansion and contraction caused by variations of heat and cold; and an asbestos packing is employed to insulate the copper from the iron and prevent the corrosion which would otherwise be caused by the action of electricity induced by the salt air. Holding her flaming torch 305 feet in air, Liberty is the greatest colossus in the world, and the pedestal rests securely upon a foundation which is a monolith of concrete reputed to be the largest artificial single stone in existence. The dimensions are:

	Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	6
Heel to top of head	111	6
Length of hand	16	5
Index finger	8	0
Circumference at second joint	7	6
Size of finger nail	13x10	in.
Head from chin to cranium	17	3
Head thickness from ear to ear	10	0
Distance across the eye	2	6
Length of nose	4	6
Right arm, length	42	0
Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Thickness of waist	35	0
Width of mouth	3	0
Tablet, length	23	7
Tablet, thickness	2	0
Height of pedestal	89	0
Square sides at base, each	62	0
Square sides at top, each	40	0
Grecian columns, above base	72	8
Height of foundation	65	0
Square sides at bottom	91	0
Square sides at top	66	7



BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.

Bowling Green.

The diminutive oval of Bowling Green, at the foot of Broadway, is the city's oldest park. Its story goes back to the beginning. When the Dutch came to Manhattan Island in 1626, they built Fort Amsterdam, which stood where the new Custom House is now building, and the Green was the Plaine reserved as a drill ground in front of the fort. A hundred years later in 1732—this was in British times—the plot was by resolution of the Corporation leased "to some of the inhabitants of the said Broadway, in order to be enclosed to make a Bowling Green thereof, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the recreation and delight of the inhabitants of the city." Thus the park got its name. But it has been the scene of more exciting events than the most warmly contested game of bowls. In 1765, on the evening of the day when the Stamp Act went into effect, the indignant citizens gathered here, and using the wooden fence of the Green for fuel, burned the Lieutenant-Governor in effigy. When the act was repealed in 1766, the people showed their rejoicing by bonfires here, and afterward ordered from England an equestrian statue of King George III., which was set up in the center of the Bowling Green; and the park was inclosed with an iron fence, which had been imported from England at a cost of £800. July 9, 1776, after listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the people came down to the Green, threw the statue from its pedestal and dragged it through the streets. Then, since it was leaden and represented much useful ammunition, it was shipped to Litchfield, Connecticut, where it was melted down and run into bullets, 42,000 of them, for Patriot use; and it is recorded that in subsequent engagements 400 British soldiers were killed with these bullets. The posts of the iron railings of the Green were ornamented with crowns, which were broken off that July night; and thus mutilated the railing is here to-day. The statue which now adorns the park is of Abraham de Peyster, an ancient worthy of Manhattan, of whom most of us would never have heard if he had not had a descendant, John Watts de Peyster, of the seventh generation in direct descent, to erect this monument in his memory.

At Bowling Green we are in the midst of one of the most important business centers of the city. To the south, occupying an entire square, is the new U. S. Custom House. The Produce Exchange is just across the street, and on either side of Broadway tower the immense office buildings. Those on the right are the Welles and the Standard Oil; on the left the Washington, Bowling Green, Columbia, Aldrich Court and Empire. The Standard is the home of the Standard Oil Company. The Washington was built by Cyrus W. Field, founder of the Atlantic Cable Company. The Bowling Green, of Byzantine architecture, should be visited for the magnificent marbles of its entrance hall; at the further end of the hall a screen of stained glass quaintly pictures the old-time bowling on the green.



A BIT OF SOUTH STREET.

The Produce Exchange.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE, on Whitehall street (near the lower end of Broadway), occupies a building which is one of the notable architectural features of New York. The exterior is of brick and terra-cotta, of rich red tones; the decorations are the Arms of the States, the prows of ships and the heads of domestic cattle. The structure is of immense size, 300 x 150 feet, and 116 feet in height, with a square tower rising 225 feet from the pavement. The foundation rests upon 15,037 New England spruce and pine piles driven down to bedrock and cut off below the level of tide water. There are 2,000 windows, nearly 1,000 doors and 7½ acres of floor space. The elevators carry more than 27,000 passengers in a day. The clock face on the tower is 12 feet across. The flag is 50 x 20 feet. The cost of ground and building was $3,178,645.

The elevators convey visitors to the Visitors' Gallery overlooking the Exchange Room, an apartment 220 x 144 feet, and 60 feet in height to the peak of the skylight. The floor space is, next to that of the Madison Square Garden, the largest in the city. It affords ample room for the 3,000 members, and could accommodate as many more.

The business done here is the wholesale buying and selling of produce. Grain, flour, lard, provisions, petroleum, oil, naval stores, seeds, butter, cheese, hops, hay and straw are the principal articles dealt in. The volume of business exceeds a billion dollars a year. The long tables are for the display of samples, upon which many of the transactions are based; and in the corner is the oval "Wheat Pit," where wheat is bought and sold. Bulletins announce the prices current in other trade centers, and give other information. "While on the floor a buyer may receive from Europe a cable order for a cargo of grain, flour or provisions, may purchase what is ordered, charter a vessel for shipment, engage an elevator to load the grain, or a lighter to move provisions or flour, effect insurance, sell exchange, cable back the fact of his purchases, and write and mail his letters."

The membership is limited to 3,000, and is full. The initiation fee is $2 500. An arbitration committee of five members settles disputes between members without recourse to the law courts.

The Produce Exchange tower affords the finest obtainable view of the harbor and surrounding shores. The requisite pass may be had on request of the superintendent of the building. The Exchange is open from 9 to 4.

FRAUNCES' TAVERN, on the southeast corner of Broad and Pearl streets, contains on the second floor the famous "long room," in which General Washington took affecting leave of his officers and aides before proceeding to Congress to surrender his commission. The Tavern was built in 1700; the two upper stories have been added. It was opened as a tavern by Samuel Fraunces in 1762. A bronze tablet on the exterior reads:

To this building General George Washington came Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1783, and on Thursday, Dec. 4 following, here took leave of the principal officers of the army yet in service.



THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—LOOKING ACROSS BOWLING GREEN.

Trinity Church.

The chief architectural adornment of lower New York is the noble Gothic pile of Trinity Church, set in its churchyard on Broadway at the head of Wall street. Its proportions have been dwarfed by the surrounding office buildings, which tower above the spire, but the dignity and beauty of Trinity have in no wise been diminished; the contrast between its restful repose and the turmoil of Broadway is as grateful to-day as ever; and the open gate still as persuasively invites us to turn aside for a moment within the twilight of its aisles, or to stroll amid the headstones where so many thousands are sleeping the long sleep.

The church is the third of those which have stood here since 1697. The first one was burned in the great fire of 1776, which destroyed 500 buildings, and the second one, having become unsafe, was pulled down to make way for the present edifice, which was completed in 1846. It is of brown sandstone, and is regarded as a fine specimen of the Gothic style. Thousands of visitors to New York have in years past climbed Trinity's steeple for the view, but the skyscrapers have changed that. The finial cross is 284 feet above the pavement, while the American Surety Building across Broadway is 306 feet, the Manhattan Life Building 348 feet, and the Empire Building 300 feet. In the belfry is the famous chime of bells. On New Year's Eve thousands of people come down to Trinity to hear the chimes ring out the old year and welcome the new.

The Bronze Doors which adorn the entrances were given by William Waldorf Astor as a memorial of his father, John Jacob Astor. Their cost was $40,000. The Central Door is by Carl Bitter. The subjects of the panels are drawn from the Bible:

Genesis III.: 23-24—The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from the Garden.

Genesis XXVIII.: 10-13—Jacob's Dream of the Ladder ascending to Heaven.

St. Luke I.: 28-38—The Annunciation.

St. Matthew XXVIII.: 1-8—The Resurrection. (The two Marys at the tomb.)

Revelation IV.: 6, 10, 11—The Vision of the Throne.

Revelation VI.: 15, 16, 18—The Opening of the Sixth Seal.

In the borders and tympanum are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles.

The North Door is by J. Massey Rhind. The subjects are:

Exodus XII.: 23—The Passover in Egypt. (A Hebrew is anointing the lintel and door post with blood that his first born may be spared.)

Deuteronomy XIX.: 1-6—The City of Refuge (to the gate of which a fugitive from vengeance has just come).

Acts III.: 1, 2—The miraculous cure by St. Peter and St. John of the man lame from his birth.

Acts XVI.: 25-28—Paul and Silas leaving the prison after the earthquake.

Domine quo vadis—The legend, as told in a sermon attributed to St. Ambrose, is that as St. Peter was fleeing from Rome to escape persecu-



TRINITY CHURCH.

tion, he met his Master going into the city; and to the Apostle's *Domine quo vadis*—"Lord, whither goest Thou?" the answer was given, "I go to Rome to be crucified again."

Revelation XXII.: 14—The blessed "enter in through the gate into the city."

The South Door is by Charles H. Niehaus. The subjects are historical:

Hendrik Hudson off Manhattan Island, Sept. 11, 1609.

Dr. Barclay Preaching to Indians, 1738. Barclay was one of the early missionaries supported by Trinity.

Washington at St. Paul's Chapel after his Inauguration, April 30, 1789.

Consecration of Four Bishops in St. Paul's Chapel, Oct. 31, 1832.

Consecration of Trinity Church, May 21, 1846.

Dedication of the Astor Reredos June 29, 1877.

The interior is of impressive size. Rows of sculptured stone columns support the groined roof; the light comes in subdued and warmed by the stained glass windows, and the chancel is magnificent with the superb altar and reredos which were given by John Jacob Astor and William Astor in memory of their father, William B. Astor. The altar is of pure white marble; its face is divided by shafts of red stone into three panels; in the center panel is a Maltese cross in mosaic set with cameos, with a Christ head, and the symbols of the Evangelists. The reredos is of Caen stone and alabaster. The three panels on each side and the large one in the center contain sculptures of scenes in the life of Christ; and above are statuettes of the Twelve Apostles. The reredos is 20 feet high, and fills almost the entire width of the chancel. Its cost was $100,000.

Trinity Churchyard.—There was a graveyard here (the site was then beyond the city limits) before the first church was built in 1697. The oldest grave that can be identified is in the northern section on the left of the first path; it is that of a little child, Richard Churcher, "who died . the 5 of . April 1681 . of . age . 5 years and . 5 . months"; and whose name, engraved on the sandstone slab, has endured through the centuries with an immortality singularly in contrast with the brief span of his child life.

Near the porch on the north side of the church is the grave of William Bradford, Printer, who printed the first newspaper in New York—the *New York Gazette* in 1725. He died in 1752, aged ninety-two years. The stone bears the injunction:

> **Reader, reflect how soon you ll quit this Stage;**
> **You'll find but few attain to such an Age.**
> **Life's full of Pain Lo! Here's a place of Rest,**
> **Prepare to meet your GOD, then you are blest.**

Following the path to the right, we come to a slab, lying flat in the turf, inscribed with the name of Charlotte Temple. But Charlotte Temple was a creation of fiction, the heroine of Mrs. Rowson's "Charlotte Temple: A Tale of Truth," written in 1790. The story was of an English school girl, who eloped with her lover, a British officer; came to New York; was betrayed and deserted, and died of a broken heart. The pathetic tale took

strong hold upon the tender sympathies of the maids and matrons of that day, and has had vogue among readers of "Tales of Truth" ever since. By many Mrs. Rowson's heroine has been accepted as a real person. It was no wonder, then, that when, in the 40s, one of the stonecutters employed in the erection of the church carved on this slab the name of Charlotte Temple, the imitation tombstone laid here above the imaginary grave of a fictitious character in due time became a shrine of sentimental pilgrimage. Countless flowers have been laid upon "the grave of Charlotte Temple;" we may find such tributes here to-day.

The Richard Churcher headstone is directly across the path from here; on the back of the stone is carved the emblem of a winged hour-glass, with skull and cross-bones. A few steps beyond, on the left, is the curious tombstone of Sidney Breese, merchant and officer in the British army, who died in 1767. The epitaph runs:

Sidney Breese June 9 1767
Made by himself
Ha Sidney Sidney
Lyest thou here
I here Lye
Till time is flown
To its Eternity

In the northern part of the ground near Broadway stands the handsome Gothic memorial commonly called the MARTYRS' MONUMENT:

> **Sacred to the Memory of those brave and good Men, who died whilst imprisoned in this City, for their devotion to the cause of American Independence.**

During the Revolution, the regular jails of the city not sufficing to contain the American prisoners, churches and sugar houses were converted into prisons. Crowded into these, the patriot prisoners were subjected by their British jailers to such cruelties and privations that thousands died of disease and starvation; and day by day the dead were carried out and thrown into trenches. Tradition has it that many were so buried here; and the monument was erected at a time when the city proposed to cut a street through the churchyard at this point.

On the left, as we enter at the lower Broadway gate, is the monument, "In memory of Captain James Lawrence, of the United States Navy, who fell on the 1st day of June, 1813, in the 32d year of his age, in the action between the frigates Chesapeake and Shannon." The tribute on the pedestal reads:

> **The heroick commander of the frigate Chesapeake, whose remains are here deposited, expressed with his expiring breath his devotion to his country. Neither the fury of battle, the anguish of a mortal wound, nor the horrors of approaching death could subdue his gallant spirit. His dying words were, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."**

The wife of Captain Lawrence, who survived her husband for more than fifty years, lies beside him. Just beyond is the bronze statue of Judge John Watts, who was Recorder of the City in Colonial days.

Alexander Hamilton's tomb is marked by the conspicuous white marble monument in the south grounds near the Rector street railing. On the pedestal is inscribed:

> To the memory of Alexander Hamilton the Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this monument in testimony of their respect for the Patriot of Incorruptible Integrity, the Soldier of Approved Valour, the Statesman of Consummate Wisdom, whose talents and virtues will be admired by grateful posterity long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust. He died July 12, 1804, aged 47.

Here too is the grave of his wife, who died in 1854, after a widowhood of fifty years.

But we cannot begin to catalogue the names of the distinguished dead who repose here—Livingston and Lewis, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Albert Gallatin, who succeeded Hamilton as Secretary of the Treasury; Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat; General Philip Kearney, hero of Chantilly, whose death evoked Boker's noble "Dirge for a Soldier," beginning:

> Close his eyes; his work is done!
> What to him is friend or foeman,
> Rise of moon, or set of sun,
> Hand of man or kiss of woman?

If we were to tell them all, whose monuments and headstones are legible to-day, there would yet remain the host whose names have been eaten from the stones by the tooth of time, and the yet greater host whose resting places are unmarked and whose names are unknown. Trinity's dead number many tens of thousands.

From various points in the churchyard we get glimpses through the trees of the great office buildings on Broadway, chief among them the American Surety Building, with its gilded cornice shining against the blue of the sky. On the south the stupendous façade of the Empire Building extends from Broadway to Church street, and on the other side of Broadway are the Manhattan Life and the Union Trust.

On the north rises the twenty-one-story Trinity Building, its façade stretching from Broadway to Church street and rising 280 feet in the air.

Trinity Church, established in 1697, is the richest church society in America. From its income of a half-million dollars a year it supports the parent church and eight chapels (St. Paul's among them), contributes regularly to twenty-four congregations, and maintains schools, a dispensary, a hospital and a long list of charitable enterprises. The two plots of real estate occupied by Trinity and St. Paul's would bring a fabulous price.



HANOVER BANK BUILDING—NASSAU AND PINE STREETS.

Wall Street.

WALL STREET took its name from the wall which once defended New Amsterdam at this point.* The wall outlived its usefulness and disappeared 200 years ago, but the name it gave to the street which ran beside it has become the most famous street name in the world.

Wall Street the place is the financial center of the country. Wall Street the name is synonymous with securities, stocks, bonds and shares, trust certificates, gold, money, investment, speculation, fortune, ruin. We shall find here a succession of imposing bank and office buildings whose architectural effect is of solidity, strength and durability—qualities which have their ultimate expression in the massive constructions of the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House. Facing the street and filling the vista on Broadway, stands Trinity Church, its melodious belfry chiming the hours of the Wall Street day. The sidewalks and the street itself are crowded with alert, intent, hurrying, jostling throngs of bankers, brokers, lawyers, clerks, expressmen, messenger boys, ubiquitous here as everywhere throughout the city; and now and then, if we recognize him, a detective.

A few steps from Broadway, New street opens to the south in a veritable Rocky Mountain cañon between towering cliffs. A few doors below is the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, the greatest market of stocks, bonds, and other securities in the world. The exchange has 1,100 members; seats have sold as high as $84,000. Admission to the visitors' gallery is by card from a member. The chief external feature of the exterior of the million-dollar building is the Broad street façade.

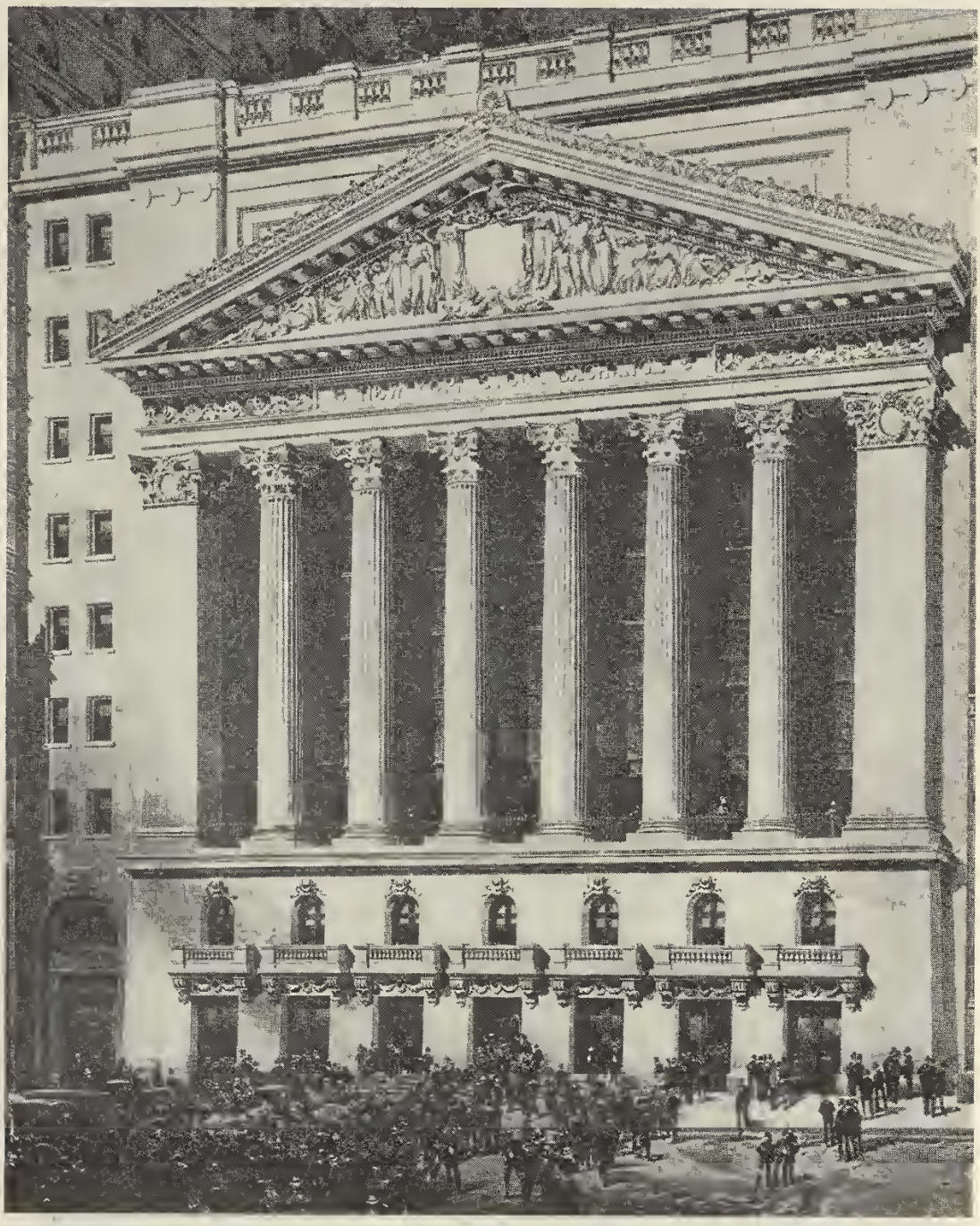
THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE is on Broadway at Exchange place; the visitors' gallery is reached by the elevator. THE CURB MARKET of the "curbstone brokers" is in Broad strcet in front of the Mills Building. It is a meeting place for trading in stocks, Standard Oil among them, which are not dealt in on the regular exchanges.

At the corner of Nassau street is the sixteen-story Gillender Building (273 feet high), and opposite is the UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY, a branch of the Treasury at Washington, and second in importance only to the parent institution. Two-thirds of the direct money dealings of the Treasury are transacted through the New York branch. The vaults contain immense deposits of coin; the sum stored here has reached $225,000,000 at one time. (Not open to inspection.) The building occupies the site where stood in Colonial times the City Hall and the Capitol of the Province, which afterward became Federal Hall, in which assembled the first Congress. The furniture used then is preserved in the City Hall. In front of the Wall street portico stands Ward's statue of Washington, erected under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and unveiled Nov. 26, 1883, the centennial anniversary of Evacuation Day. The bronze Washington stands where stood the living Washington when he took the

*The wall was built by command of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in 1653. The palisades, or stockade, extended along the East River, from near the present head of Coenties Slip, on the north line of Pearl Street, crossing the fields to the North River, on the present north side of Wall Street (whence its name), and then along the North River to the fort, just east of Greenwich Street, which was then under water. In digging the foundation of the new Bowling Green offices, 5-11 Broadway, a large number of these old posts were found many feet under the surface. Although nearly 250 years old, the portions found were in a wonderful state of preservation. Canes and other mementoes have been made from these.—*Spencer Trask in Historic New York.*



WALL STREET LOOKING TOWARD BROADWAY.



THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—THE BROAD STREET FACADE.

Of the statuary on the pediment, the central figure, of a woman in flowing robes, represents "Integrity, the Bulwark of Sound Finance." The two groups to the right represent "Primitive Agriculture and the Products of the Soil," and "Mining." The two groups to the left represent "Motive Power, Scientific and Mechanical Appliances," and "The Designer and the Mechanic."

oath. Just inside the Treasury door is preserved under glass a brownstone slab inscribed: "Standing on this stone, in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30th, 1789, George Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States of America."

The work of constructing the massive building "extended over a period of about ten years. Solidity and impenetrability seem to have been the basic principles upon which it was built. From foundation to

roof it is an ingeniously welded mass of stone and iron. Its essential parts do not include a stick of timber. The building stands on solid rock, and its roof is of stone. Its walls are from three to five feet thick, with windows iron-barred and protected by steel shutters. Beneath the main floor, which is of solid masonry, there are a basement twelve feet high and a sub-basement about six feet in height. This sub-basement is a perfect catacomb of heavy brick arches resting on solid rock. For all purposes of defense the Sub-Treasury is a fortress. Housed within its almost impregnable walls 100 men could resist the assaults of armed thousands as long as the provisions held out. In the upper part of the building there is an arsenal which contains an adequate equipment for at least 100 men. There are three Gatling guns, stacks of rifles, cabinets of huge navy revolvers, and moreover, a magazine full of deadly hand-grenades. For the effective use of these weapons provision has also been made. Each one of the steel shutters at the doors and windows contains loopholes through which shots may be fired, and on the roof are three bullet-proof turrets, ten



WARD'S WASHINGTON ON THE SUB-TREASURY STEPS.



THE UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY.

feet high, from which riflemen could in safety shower cold lead down upon a mob. As an additional safeguard, the ceilings of the stone porches at the two ends of the building are perforated, and from these points of vantage, inaccessible from the streets, the defenders of the building would be able to drop explosives upon the heads of any foolhardy assailants who might try to batter down the doors."—*New York Times.*

Adjoining the Sub-Treasury is the UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, a branch of the Mint. It is squat, dingy and insignificant in contrast with the pretentious buildings which characterize Wall street. We shall entertain much respect for it, however, when, under the escort of the courteous guide, we have looked upon the great refining furnaces, where $50,000,000 worth of the precious metals are melted in a year; the hydraulic press, with a pressure of 200 tons to the square foot, which compresses the refined gold into $20 000 cheeses; the delicate scales, which register weights ranging from a thousand pounds to a single hair from one's head, and the piles of gold bricks—a $7,000 specimen of which, perhaps, we may have held in our hands. When Wall Street bought England's war bonds in 1900, the $28,000,000 paid for them was shipped from the Assay Office in just such gold bricks. Visitors are admitted from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Further down the street, on the opposite side, is seen the CUSTOM HOUSE,

with its eighteen immense granite columns. It was built at a cost of $1,800,000, and originally was a Merchants' Exchange. No longer serving for the growing volume of the customs business, it has been sold by the Government (for $3,500,000) and on the site will be erected the National City Bank's twenty-story skyscraper to cost $4,500,000.

The streets which are near Wall street and open out from it—Cedar, Pine, Broad, Nassau, William, Exchange place and lower Broadway—are in all essentials a part of it. The term "Wall Street" as meaning a financial center includes them all. Though we enter the Stock Exchange from Wall street, the Exchange fronts on Broad street. Opposite the Sub-Treasury at the corner of Broad and Wall is the white marble Drexel Building, with the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. Next to it on Broad street is the Mills Building. South rises the twenty-story Broad Exchange, which cost $7,500,000, and measured by floor space is the largest office building in the world. Notable structures on the west of the street are the twenty-one-story Commercial Cable with its twin domes, the fifteen-story Johnston and the Edison, deserving of attention for the richness and dignity of its façade. Turn which way we may from Wall street, we shall find ourselves in a maze of deep and narrow cañons, for here we are in the heart of New York's high buildings.

The CLEARING HOUSE, on Cedar street near Broadway, occupies a building which is one of the handsomest in New York. In design and adornment, the white marble structure is in fit keeping with the dignity and importance of an institution whose daily transactions are regarded as a barometer of the financial condition of the country. The cost was $1,100,000. Visitors are not admitted.

The Clearing House Association comprises fifty-three banks (these representing also numerous others), which meet here to settle their accounts with one another. In the course of its business, each one of the fifty-three banks receives checks and drafts drawn against some or all of the fifty-two others. Instead of each one sending to collect these checks from the fifty-two others, all the banks come together in the Clearing House and turn in the checks drawn on each. After a system of exchange, a balance is struck and the sum is ascertained which each bank must pay in or which must be paid to it to clear its account. By this system of paying differences it is practicable to settle enormous accounts in a way extremely simple and expeditious and involving the actual payment of amounts which are comparatively small. Thus for the year 1899 the average daily clearings (i. e., the sum of the checks presented by all the banks) was $189,961,029, while the average daily balances, paid in cash, were $10,218,448, or 5½ per cent.

The clerks representing the banks meet in the Clearing House at 10 o'clock, and the balances are ascertained by 12:30. A bank which is a debtor to the Clearing House must pay its balance by 1:30 of the same day, either in cash or Clearing House certificates. Banks which are creditors receive checks for the balance due them the same day.

The average daily clearings for the year ending Sept. 30, 1904, were $205,831,659.98. The largest daily transaction on record was the enormous

total of $622,410,525.56, following the Northern Pacific corner. The Clearing House Association is now composed of thirty-six national banks and seventeen State banks, with the Sub-Treasury as a special member. There are seventy-four banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity not members of the association, but which make their exchanges through the Clearing House.

The CHAMBER OF COMMERCE is a massive pile of white marble, in the Renaissance style, with decorations in bronze. Between the columns are statues of Alexander Hamilton by Martini, De Witt Clinton by French, and John Jay by Bitter, and above the entrance are groups symbolical of Commerce. The vestibule admits to a monumental hall and broad stairway of Caen stone. Admission is by card of a member. The Chamber is a magnificent apartment ninety feet long, sixty feet



R. W. GIBSON, ARCHITECT.

THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.



THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—LIBERTY STREET.
From photo copyright, 1901, by James B. Baker, Archt.

in width and thirty feet high. It is lighted through an enormous skylight in the ceiling; and the walls, unbroken to a height of twenty feet, are hung with the Chamber's large collection of portraits of New York merchants.

The Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1768, is an association of merchants which concerns itself with questions affecting domestic and foreign commerce, the welfare of the city and national interests. It has had large influence in the development of the port of New York and the city's growth and commercial expansion. The annual dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce is an occasion of discussion of public questions.

St. Paul's Chapel.

St. Paul's Chapel is on Broadway between Vesey and Fulton streets, just below the City Hall Park and the Post Office. Curiously enough, the Broadway end of the building is the rear, for the church was built fronting on the river; and in the old days a pleasant lawn sloped down to the water's edge, which was then on the line of Greenwich street. One effect of St. Paul's thus looking away from Broadway is to give us at the portal an increased sense of remoteness from the great thoroughfare and of isolation from its strenuous life, so that all the more readily we yield to the pervading spell of the churchyard's peaceful calm.

St. Paul's is a cherished relic of Colonial days. Built in 1766 as a chapel of Trinity Parish, it is the only church edifice which has been preserved from the pre-Revolutionary period. After the burning of Trinity in 1776, St. Paul's became the parish church; here worshiped Lord Howe and Major André and the English midshipman who was afterward King George IV. After his inauguration at Federal Hall in Wall street, President Washington and both houses of Congress came in solemn procession to St. Paul's, where service was conducted by Bishop Provoost, Chaplain of the Senate, and a *Te Deum* was sung. Thereafter, so long as New York remained the Capital, the President was a regular attendant here; his diary for Sunday after Sunday contains the entry: "Went to St. Paul's Chapel in the forenoon." Washington's Pew remains to-day as it was then; it is midway of the church on the left aisle, and is marked by the Arms of the United States on the wall. Across the church is the pew which was reserved for the Governor of the State, and was occupied by Governor Clinton; above it are the State Arms. The pulpit canopy is ornamented with the gilded crest of the Prince of Wales, a crown surmounted by three ostrich feathers. It is the only emblem of royalty that escaped destruction at the hands of the Patriots when they came into possession of the city in 1783.

In the wall of the Broadway portico, where it is seen from the street and is observed by innumerable eyes daily, is the Montgomery Monument, in memory of Major-General Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. It consists of a mural tablet bearing an urn upon a pedestal supported by military accoutrements. General Montgomery commanded the expedition against Canada in 1775, and on Dec. 31 of that year, in company with Colonel Benedict Arnold, led the assault upon Quebec. Just after the exclamation, "Men of New York, you will follow where your General leads!" he fell, mortally wounded. Aaron Burr bore his body from the field, and the Englishmen gave it soldier's burial in the city. Forty-three years later, in 1818, Canada surrendered the remains to the United States.

The monument had been ordered by Congress as early as 1776. It was bought by Benjamin Franklin in Paris, and was shipped to America on a privateer. A British gunboat captured the privateer, and in turn was taken



ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL AND CHURCHYARD.

by an American vessel, and so at last the monument reached its destination. The inscriptions read:

> This Monument is erected by order of CONGRESS, 25th Janry, 1776, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patriotic conduct, enterprise and perseverance of MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD MONTGOMERY, who after a series of successes amidst the most discouraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on QUEBEC 31st Decbr, 1775. Aged 37 years.
>
> The State of New York caused the remains of Majr. Genl. Richard Montgomery to be conveyed from Quebec and deposited beneath this monument the 8th day of July, 1818.

At that time Mrs. Montgomery, in the forty-third year of her widowhood, was living near Tarrytown on the Hudson. Governor Clinton had told her of the day when the steamboat Richmond bearing her husband's remains would pass down the river; and sitting alone on the piazza of her house, she watched for its coming. With what emotions she saw the pageant is told in a letter written to her niece:

"At length they came by with all that remained of a beloved husband, who left me in the bloom of manhood, a perfect being. Alas! how did he return? However gratifying to my heart, yet to my feelings every pang I felt was renewed. The pomp with which it was conducted added to my woe; when the steamboat passed with slow and solemn movement, stopping before my house, the troops under arms, the Dead March from the muffled drums, the mournful music, the splendid coffin canopied with crêpe and crowned with plumes, you may conceive my anguish. I cannot describe it."

The most conspicuous monuments in the churchyard near Broadway are those of Thomas Addis Emmett and Dr. William J. MacNevin, both of whom participated in the Irish rebellion of 1798, came to New York and achieved distinction, Emmett at the bar and MacNevin in medicine. The inscriptions are in English, Celtic and Latin. West of the church is the urn with flames issuing from it, which marks the resting place of George Frederick Cooke, the distinguished tragedian; born in England 1756; died in New York 1812. The monument was erected in 1821 by the great English actor, Edmund Kean, and has been the subject of pious care by Charles Kean, who restored it in 1846, Edward A. Sothern in 1874 and Edwin Booth in 1890. The epitaph is by Fitz-Greene Halleck:

> Three Kingdoms claim his birth,
> Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

The noble elm on the north side near Vesey street is the surviving one of eight trees planted at the time the building was completed in 1766. Another stood until July, 1900. They were known as the Washington Elms.

In the high building which looks down upon St. Paul's Churchyard from the south is the home of the *Evening Mail*; and across Broadway is the *Evening Post*. The twenty-five-story St. Paul Building occupies the site of the old Herald Building, and before that of Barnum's Museum. The Park Bank, adjoining, is one of the largest banks in the country. On the north is the Astor House, which was built in 1836 by the original John Jacob Astor. It was the Waldorf-Astoria of the day, the pride of the city and the admiration of visitors, and for more than fifty years held place as the most famous hotel in the country. It is one of the landmarks of old New York



ASTOR HOUSE

BROADWAY AT THE POST-OFFICE LOOKING NORTH.



CITY HALL PARK AND NEWSPAPER ROW.

City Hall Park.

THERE are some of us to whom this little park is very dear; it is our bit of nature—not the real country, but a symbol of it, which, as we see it from day to day, tells us in miniature of the pageant of the seasons. We watch the tender green of its grass in the spring, and note the swelling buds and the unfolding leaves, and when the robin and the oriole stop here on their northward migration we know that the birds are nesting in the orchards and the village elms. When the crumpled leaves strew the lawns we see in fancy the painted panorama of the autumn hills; and in winter the diminutive expanses of snow are magnified into illimitable fields shrouded in white and still in the moonlight. This is the City Hall Park of suggestion.

The actual City Hall Park is the center and head of the official life of New York. Here are the municipal and county buildings; the City Hall, with the offices of Mayor, Marshal and Sheriff, the halls of the Council and Assembly; and here are the courts with judges, jurors, lawyers and litigants. Here congregate the politicians, sleek, rotund, silk-hatted. Here to the Mayor's office come the Italians to be married, hundreds of couples every year. The park is the stamping ground—theirs from time immemorial—of the newsboy and the bootblack, and here, too, we shall meet the gentleman who requests us to lend him two cents to get a night's lodging.

On the west Broadway rolls its ceaseless course; on the east is Park Row; on the north runs Chambers street, and on the south the Post Office occupies a site which was stolen for it from the original Park area. Looming up above the Post Office rises the tremendous bulk of the Park Row Building. Fronting the park on the east is the Potter Building; adjoining is No. 39 Park Row; above and beyond it the American Tract Society Building, with a restaurant on the twenty-third floor, giving grand views from the windows. To the north is the home of the *Tribune*, founded by Horace Greeley; Ward's bronze statue of Greeley stands in front of the publication office. Adjoining the *Tribune* the *Sun* "shines for all" from the building which was, in 1811, the first Tammany Hall. High above its contemporaries, the *World* occupies offices in the dome of the Pulitzer Building. The Brooklyn Bridge here interrupts the succession of Newspaper Row, but we may see beyond it the *Staats Zeitung*, and the *German Herold*, with the herald sounding his trumpet on the roof.

The open space upon which the *Tribune* fronts is PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE. Over it presides Benjamin Franklin, the patron saint of Printerdom. The bronze statute is by Plassman; another bronze figure of

Franklin and one of Gutenberg adorn the façade of the Staats Zeitung Building.

The scene in Printing House Square is characteristic of a newspaper center. Crowds gather about the bulletin boards; great rolls of paper are unloading for the cylinder presses; yellow delivery wagons are scurrying away with yellower extras, and newsboys and newswomen obstruct the sidewalk and assail us with their shrill but not unmusical cries. If we cross over to Frankfort street, between the Sun and World, in the late afternoon, we shall see, in the clamorous swarms of newsboys awaiting their papers, one of the sights of New York—one wonders where they all come from and where they all go to after they have passed beyond the newsboy stage. But the great spectacle of Printing House Square comes only once in four years. It is the scene of election night, when Square and Park are one surging mass of humanity gathered to read the returns displayed on newspaper office transparencies; to shout and hurrah with delight or groan and hoot in disgust as another county is heard from; to be entertained meanwhile by the newspaper brass bands and to entertain themselves with a thousand hideous, braying horns. It is a typical New York crowd, which means a good-natured crowd, an orderly crowd and a crowd of which it is good to be a part.

West of the Park, on Broadway, rises the Postal Telegraph Building, and next to it is that of the Home Life, whose white marble front is one of the most beautiful in town. The intensely red iron building is owned by Elbridge T. Gerry, of "Gerry Society" fame. Beyond, on the corner of Chambers street rise the square towers of the Shoe and Leather Bank. The unpretentious three-story building beside it is the Chemical Bank, with its deposits of over $25,000,000, and its shares of capital stock, which, with a par value of $100, sell for more than $4,000. If we happen to see a shabbily dressed old woman emerge from the bank, it is, most likely, Mrs. Hetty Green, the wealthiest woman in the world, who makes the bank her headquarters, coming here every day from her little Hoboken flat. On the upper side of Chambers street is the seventeen-story Broadway Chambers. The white marble office building opposite was formerly the wholesale store of A. T. Stewart, built on the site of an old negro graveyard. Rising above it is the handsome Dun Building; back of it is the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and then the American News Company's building, with the figure of the newsboy on the roof.

The special architectural feature of the Park in which New Yorkers take just pride is the CITY HALL, much admired by architects for the well-balanced and symmetrical design and the purity of its classic details. It wears well to the eye; one may see it from the Times Building for years and not tire of it. It was completed in 1812. The Goddess of Justice holding her even scales on the cupola is not so ancient as that; the statue is the successor of the original one which was burned when the Hall caught fire from the fireworks during the great celebration of the laying of the Atlantic Cable in August, 1858. The Hall is built of white marble, but the rear wall is of freestone, for the builders of that day imagined that the city would never go beyond this. To-day the city limits are sixteen miles north. The Mayor's room is on the first floor. Under one of its windows on the outside is a tablet recording: "Near this spot in the presence of



LOOKING UP PARK ROW.

General George Washington the Declaration of Independence was read and published to the American Army, July 9th, 1776."

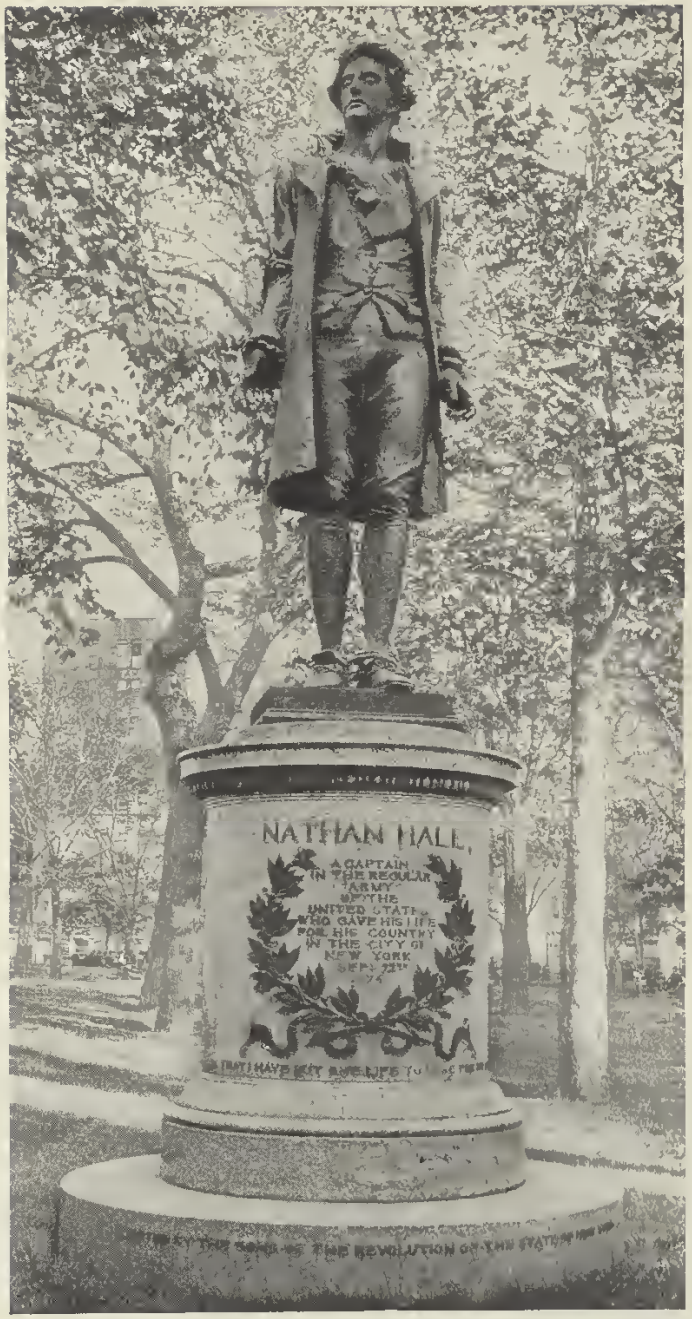
The halls of the Council and Assembly are on the second floor, and may be visited. The GOVERNOR'S ROOM, originally intended for the use of the Governor of the State, is on the second floor. Across the hall from it is a statue of Thomas Jefferson, by David d'Angers, a replica of the one in the Capitol at Washington. The Governor's Room, which is open to the public from 10 to 4 daily (Saturday to noon), contains Trumbull's full-length equestrian portrait of General Washington, and a series of portraits of New York's Governors and other worthies. That of Governor Dix, by Anna M. Lea, represents him as author of the historic dispatch sent by him as Secretary of the Treasury to Wm. Hemphill Jones in New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1861: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." An easel bears a portrait of Washington woven in silk in Lyons, France, at a cost of $10,000. Here, too, are preserved the desk and table used by President Washington during his first term. The table is inscribed in letters of gold: "Washington's writing table, 1789." The fine old mahogany furniture is that which was used by the first Congress of the United States in Federal Hall, in Wall street.

A mammoth punch bowl, presented to the city by General Jacob Morton, and bearing the exhortation, "Drink deep! You will preserve the city and encourage canals," commemorates the celebration of the opening of the Erie Canal. On that occasion Nov. 4, 1825, Mr. Chas. H. Haswell tells us, "The city fairly 'broke loose' with every possible official and popular rejoicing. At the City Hall fifteen thousand fire balls were ignited and projected."

The City Hall has been the scene of many festal celebrations and of solemnities as well. Here in April of 1865 the martyred Lincoln lay in state to receive a tribute of affection and sorrow from a half-million people; and here in 1885, for a day and a night, the unbroken lines passed reverently by the bier of Grant. Here in 1881 rested the body of the explorer, De Long, rescued from the desolation of the Arctic wastes; and hither, in 1882, from the ship which had brought him from the alien soil of Tunis, they bore the remains of John Howard Payne, to the measured strains of his own "Home, Sweet Home."

Back of the City Hall is the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, which was built during the Tweed régime, and cost $12,000,000. The bill for the plastering was $3,000,000, and for the furniture $1,000,000. It is a very rich and beautiful specimen of Corinthian architecture, particularly the handsome portico on Chambers street, but it would be built for much less money now. The walk between the City Hall and the Court House is called "Hand-Shaking Alley," so many politicians meet and greet one another here. The dingy little building east of the Court House was formerly the Criminal Court, where tens of thousands have awaited the verdict that was to set them free or send them to prison.

Across Chambers street is the new $6,000,000 HALL OF RECORDS, in which provision is made for the safe keeping of the deeds of all the real estate of Manhattan Island. The building is one of a group which will in the future provide for the city a series of municipal buildings worthy of the Metropolis. The exterior sculptures of the Hall by Bush-Brown and



NATHAN HALE.

Macmonnies, include figures of Commerce, Industry, Navigation, History, Poetry, Inscription, Preservation, Law, Maternity and Heritage; groups of the races—Indian, Dutch, English, and Huguenot—which have had part in the city's past; and statues of twenty-four men prominent in its development.

In the southwest corner of the Park, near Broadway, stands the Macmonnies bronze statue erected by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in memory of NATHAN HALE, a Captain of the Regular Army of the United States of America, who gave his life for his Country in the City of New York, Sept. 22, 1776.

In 1776, when the American troops had evacuated New York and were

encamped on Harlem Heights, Captain Hale volunteered to enter the British lines on Long Island and secure for General Washington information as to the strength and disposition of the enemy's forces. He was arrested, without trial sentenced to death as a spy, denied the presence of a clergyman or the use of a Bible in his last hours, and the letter he had written to his mother and sisters was destroyed before his face by his executioner. In all the annals of American history it would be difficult to find a more exalted sentiment of patriotism than his dying words, set here in letters of enduring bronze for Broadway's passing throng to read:

"I regret that I have but one life to lose for my country."

The Park has always been a common. A bronze tablet in the corridor of the Post Office, erected by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, records that "On the common of the City of New York, near where this building now stands, there stood from 1766 to 1776 a liberty pole erected to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was repeatedly destroyed by the violence of the Tories, and as repeatedly replaced by the Sons of Liberty, who organized a constant watch and guard. In its defense the first martyr blood of the American Revolution was shed on Jan. 18, 1770."

There are two Subway stations in the Park, the City Hall Station and the Brooklyn Bridge Station, which is the largest on the line. A tablet in the pavement in front of the City Hall commemorates the breaking of ground for the tunnel construction by the Mayor on March 24, 1900.



HALL OF RECORDS—CHAMBERS STREET.

Grace Church.

GRACE CHURCH, set in the bend at 10th street and closing the vista from the south, is one of the most familiar and most highly cherished of the landmarks of Broadway. It is a beautiful structure of white limestone, with marble spire, in the Decorated Gothic, and was designed by James Renwick, the architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Clustered about the church is a group of buildings, which are harmonious with it in design; even the high wall of the business building adjoining has been made to comport with the rest, and all these, with the rectory yard with its lawn and shrubbery, make a picture very grateful to thousands of eyes every day. The church door is always open, and to turn from the bustle of Broadway into the hush of the aisles is like finding the shelter of a great rock where the uproar of the wind is stilled. The interior is rich in sculptured decoration, and the memorial windows are exquisite examples of stained glass. The great chancel window has for its subject the *Te Deum;* in the transepts are the Saints, and the Patriarchs and Prophets. The altar and reredos were given by Miss Catherine L. Wolfe. The porch is a memorial and so is each one of the ten bells of the chimes in the tower; the great bell bears the name of Rev. Thomas House Taylor, for thirty-three years the rector. The rectory is connected with the church by Grace House, in which are the vestry and clergy rooms and a library and reading room; on the south is the Chantry, where a week-day afternoon service is held. Grace House and the Chantry were given by Miss Wolfe. In the rear is the Grace Memorial House, given by Hon. Levi P. Morton, in memory of his wife; a day nursery for small children is maintained here. In the rectory yard the great terra cotta vase was brought from Rome, where it was discovered 40 feet below the surface in excavations for St. Paul's



BROADWAY AT GRACE CHURCH.

Church. The sun dial has a pedestal fashioned from two of the pinnacles of Grace Church as first built at Broadway and Rector street in 1809. The present edifice was completed in 1846. A tablet in the right entrance records that the church stands on ground which was owned by Henry Brevoort (died 1841), who had derived it in unbroken descent from the earliest colonists of the New Netherlands. It was this Henry Brevoort who in 1836 prevented the cutting through of 11th street from Broadway to Fourth avenue; his house stood in the line of the proposed street, and he successfully resisted the projected opening. The bend in Broadway at this point was caused by a deflection of the street to meet the old-time junction of the Bowery and the Bloomingdale road at a point now at Broadway and 17th street.

At the corner of 10th street, adjoining the Grace Church grounds, is the Fleischmann Vienna bakery, which is thronged through the day by patrons who do not have to count their dollars; while on any night except Saturday at midnight, the year around, we may see one of the pathetic spectacles of New York—hundreds of men formed in line to pass by the 10th street door and receive, each, the gift of a third of a loaf of bread.

Between Ninth and Tenth streets is Wanamaker's, and on the block below the immense new Wanamaker building, the largest department store in the city.



THE RECTORY YARD OF GRACE CHURCH.

Union Square.

For the pauper and the stranger dead there must be potter's fields. To the successive reservations of such burial places on Manhattan Island we owe Washington, Union and Madison squares and Bryant Park. Each of them lay originally beyond the city limits, was overtaken by the growth of the town, and its use was abandoned; then each in time became a public park with trees and lawns and winding walks and fountains and flowers and statues and nursemaids and children.

Union Square lies between Broadway and Fourth avenue, Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets. Broadway makes a bend here, and the cars go around a sharp curve, to which the disasters of the early days of the cable system gave the significant name of "Deadman's Curve." Here southeast of the park stands H. K. Browne's bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln. The curb bears the words of the Gettysburg speech: "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Across the Square, the equestrian bronze statue of Washington (by the same sculptor) stands close by the spot where General Washington was received by the citizens when he entered the city on its evacuation by the British, Nov. 25, 1783. The Blackfoot Indian, Bear Chief, when he looked upon this statue, saw in Washington's outstretched hand the Indian warrior's sign for "Peace." Facing south on Broadway is the statue of Lafayette, which was erected by French residents in 1876, with the dedication: "To the City of New York, France, in remembrance of sympathy in time of trial, 1870-71." The reference is to the period of the Franco-Prussian War. Lafayette is represented as offering his sword to America, 1776; and his words are engraved on the pedestal: "As soon as I heard of American Independence, my heart was enlisted." The bronze statue is by Bartholdi, of S atue of Liberty fame. In the west of the Square is the James Fountain, designed by Donndorf, "made in Germany," and given to the city by D. Willis James. It is a much admired bronze group of a mother and her two children. The fountain in the center of the Square flowed for the first time Oct. 14, 1842, on the occasion of the Croton Water Celebration, when a procession seven miles long filed past it in review by Governor Seward. In season there is in the basin a fine display of water lilies. Union Square is a shopping center. Facing it on Broadway are office buildings and elegant shops. Fourteenth street leads west to the Fifth avenue and Sixth avenue shopping districts; east to the Academy of Music and Tammany Hall. Tammany Hall is owned by the Tammany Society, a benevolent organization founded in 1789. It took the name from Tammany, a friendly and popular chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians; and it was this chief, who gave to one of the tribes for a totem the tiger, which was afterward adopted by the Tammany Society. The Tammany Hall General Committee is a political organization which occupies Tammany Hall as headquarters; it is distinct from the Tammany Society.

Madison Square.

Madison Square is in the heart of New York. Its boundaries are Broadway, here at a most brilliant point; Fifth and Madison avenues, names synonymous with wealth and fashion, and Twenty-third street, the most important crosstown thoroughfare in the central part of the city. Beautiful as a park, with its trees and lawns and fountain and statues, the Square is set amid distinguished surroundings. On the west are the Fifth Avenue Hotel, for forty years a resort of notable men, the Albemarle Hotel and the Hoffman House. On the northeast the Madison Square Garden lifts its graceful tower 357 feet in air, with the gilded Diana poised on the pinnacle. On the east is the Appellate Court House, described on a following page. The new edifice of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church (the pulpit of Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst) with its massive columned portico, tiled dome and gold lantern is in architectural design and liberal use of color a noteworthy departure from the Gothic style of the old church, with spire dwarfed by the surrounding skyscrapers. The Metropolitan Life's stately home at Twenty-third street is one of the largest office buildings in existence; one should not fail to see the white marble court at the Madison Square entrance and the great central hall.

On the south, at Broadway and Twenty-third street, is the "Flatiron" Building, described on a previous page. Across Broadway is the Hotel Bartholdi, and adjoining it the American Art Galleries. On Twenty-sixth street, at Madison avenue, are the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Manhattan Club, a leading Democratic organization. North on Broadway are seen the lofty Townsend and St. James buildings.

In the northeast corner of the Square is Bissell's bronze statue of Chester Alan Arthur, Twenty-first President of the United States of America. Vice-President Arthur succeeded to the Presidency after the assassination of President Garfield in 1881. In the southwest, near Twenty-third street, is the statue of Roscoe Conkling, Senator from New York, 1867-81. The figure is of bronze, by Ward, and represents the orator in the attitude so familiar to his audiences; we may hear him as when in a political convention he stilled the opposition uproar with the words, "The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb." The memorial was erected by friends on the spot where bewildered and overcome in the terrible blizzard of March 12, 1888, he fell exhausted, and suffered exposure which resulted in his death. Conkling and Arthur were closely associated in public life and were warm friends; it is a suggestive fact that the chance circumstance of a winter's storm should have caused their memorials to be given place here so near together.

The drinking fountain at the southeast corner, designed by Miss Emma Stebbins, was given by Miss Catherine Lorillard Wolfe, whose benefactions to New York's religious, educational, art and charitable objects aggregated $2,000 000.

The memorial of William H. Seward occupies a conspicuous position in the southwest facing Broadway. It is of bronze, by Randolph Rogers, and represents the statesman seated in a Senatorial chair, with pen in hand. Those who knew the living Seward aver that the legs were not the prominent features here presented; on the contrary, he is spoken of as a man who was "all head and no legs." Seward was Governor of New



FARRAGUT.

York, United States Senator, and Secretary of State of the United States under Lincoln.

The most notable adornment of the Square, and the one which ranks as one of the best examples of contemporary sculpture possessed by the city, is the memorial of Admiral DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT, by Augustus St. Gaudens. It stands in the northwest corner of the Square, facing Fifth avenue. The Admiral is represented as standing upon the deck of his ship, with field-glass in hand, and coat-skirt flying in the wind. The sturdy pose and erect, rugged figure give fine expression to the character of the man who took the fleet past the forts in Mobile Bay, and "whose name will ever stir like a trumpet the hearts of his grateful countrymen." The pedestal, designed by Stanford White, is in the form of a bench with high curving back; in the center is an admiral's sword; waving lines suggest



MADISON SQUARE.

the sea, and on either side are graceful female figures in low relief personifying Courage and Patriotism. The memorial inscription reads:

> That the memory of a daring and sagacious commander and gentle great-souled man, whose life from childhood was given to his country, but who served her supremely in the war for the Union, 1861-1865, may be preserved and honored; and that they who come after him and who will love him so much may see him as he was seen by friend and foe, his countrymen have set up this monument A. D. MDCCCLXXXI.

The chief events of Farragut's life are outlined in the biographical inscription, which reads:

> Born near Knoxville, Tennessee, July 5, 1801. Midshipman, 1810. Battle of Essex and Phoebe, March 28, 1814. Lieutenant, 1825. Commander, 1851. Captain, 1855. Battle of New Orleans, April 23, 1862. Rear-Admiral, 1862. Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. Vice-Admiral, December 23, 1864. First Admiral of the United States of America, July 26, 1866. Died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

The statue was presented by the Farragut Memorial Association. An interesting circumstance of the dedication in 1881 was the presence of three of the sailors of the Hartford. At the moment of presentation, John H. Knowles, the sailor who lashed Farragut to the mast in the battle of Mobile Bay, assisted by J. B. Millner, who was also on the flagship Hartford, drew aside the drapings from the statue; and B. S. Osborne, the sailor who hoisted the colors of the flagship as she entered the engagement, displayed an admiral's flag as a signal for an admiral's salute of seventeen guns.

Opposite the Farragut statue, in the triangular plot at the parting of Broadway and Fifth avenue, is the WORTH MONUMENT, erected by the city in 1857 over the tomb of Major-General William Jenkins Worth, a hero of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. General Worth was the first to plant the flag of the United States on the Rio Grande, and the first to enter the City of Mexico. He died in Texas in 1849; in 1857 his

remains were interred here. The granite monument bears a bronze portrait, the legends *Ducit amor patriæ* ("Love of country guides") and "Honor the Brave," and the names of the battles in which General Worth had part.

The crossing at Twenty-third street is one of the most crowded and difficult in the city. Here, where the currents of Broadway and Fifth avenue unite, and to them is added that of Twenty-third street, the flood of New York life flows at full tide. One who has looked upon the picture here presented—the incessant crush of business traffic, the stream of equipages on Fifth avenue, the throngs of shoppers and promenaders—one who has seen this has seen New York.

Fifth avenue is the route of the great civic and military parades, and the reviewing stand is usually placed opposite the Worth Monument. It was here that Admiral Dewey reviewed the parade in his honor on Sept. 30, 1899; and nearly in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was found the ideal site for the Dewey Arch, which was erected for that occasion.

The Madison Square Garden.

The MADISON SQUARE GARDEN occupies the block bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. Its dimensions are 465 x 200 feet, and it is the largest amusement building in America. It was completed in 1890 at a cost of $3,000,000.

The structure is popularly regarded as the most beautiful piece of architecture in the city; if by any this distinction shall be denied it, we may still say for it that by reason of its beauty and the advantage of its situation it is the one creation which gives the most pleasure to the greatest number of people, whether we see it by day, the tower rising against the blue sky and the finial Diana glorified by the sun; or when illumined by night, the graceful lines of the tower are half-disclosed and half-suggested, and Diana reveals herself to us in the radiance of electric light.

The building material is of pale yellow brick with decorations in white terra-cotta. On the Madison avenue front and extending on either side is an arcade whose arches rest on pillars of polished marble. A colonnade with polished marble pillars extends around the top story; and there are cupolas, domes, towers and gilded finials. The finest feature of all is the tower which springs from the Twenty-sixth street front, rising 249 feet with unbroken lines, and then by a succession of belfry stages of diminishing size tapering to the pinnacle upon which rests the shining figure of Diana with flying draperies and crescent bow, 356 feet above the sidewalk. The tower is an adaptation (but not a copy) of the Giralda in Seville. The Diana, modeled by Augustus St. Gaudens, is of copper gilded, 13 feet high. The statue is a weather vane, and rests upon ball bearings (forty polished steel balls about the size of billiard balls), which enable the figure to turn readily, the arrows always pointing into the wind. Electric lights are so disposed as to illuminate the figure at night.

The Garden contains a vast amphitheater, concert room, theater, roof garden and café, and there are offices and studios in the towers. The amphitheater is 300 x 200 feet and 80 feet in height. The arena floor, 268 x

122 feet, is surrounded by tiers of boxes and seats with balconies and galleries, which have a permanent seating capacity of 6,000. This may be increased by using the arena floor to 13,000, with standing room in addition. An audience of 14,000 heard Grover Cleveland here in 1892. The Garden is lighted by 7,000 incandescent lights. When the domes and pinnacles of the roof and the arches and balconies of the tower are illuminated, and the Diana stands out against the sky, the spectacle is one of the most enchanting of the New York night.

The Garden is the place of great meetings and expositions and entertainments. Here have been held the Horse Show, Dog Show, Poultry Show, Sportsmen's Show, American Institute Fair, Barnum's Circus, Arion Ball, political gatherings and mass meetings. The tower is open to visitors by the elevator on Twenty-sixth street, admission 25 cents, and affords a magnificent view of the city with its encircling waters, from the Narrows on the south to the stretches of the Hudson beyond Grant's Tomb on the north, and from the distant hills of Long Island to the mountains far on the horizon in New Jersey.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN TOWER.

The Appellate Court House.

The COURT HOUSE of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the City of New York is on the east of Madison Square at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street. It was completed in 1900 at a cost, including the furnishing, of $750,000. The exterior is decorated with sculptures, and the interior is rich in marbles and mural paintings.

The caryatides, by T. S. Clarke, which support the cornice of the Madison avenue front represent the Four Seasons. The group above (by Karl Bitter) represents Peace. The statues on the pedestals of the balustrade are of the Great Law Givers: Alfred, Confucius, Justinian, Lycurgus, Mahomet, Manu Vaivasvata, Moses, St. Louis, Solon, Zoroaster.

Flanking the entrance on Twenty-fifth street are two large seated statues of Wisdom and Force, by F. W. Ruckstuhl. The pedestals bear the inscriptions:

Every law not based on wisdom is a menace to the State.
We must not use force till just laws are defied.

The bas-relief of the pediment (by C. H. Niehaus) represents the Triumph of Law over Anarchy; and above is a group (by D. C. French) symbolizing Justice. Reclining on the window pediments are figures of Morning, Noon, Evening, Night, by M. M. Schwartzott.

The entrance hall has a wainscoting of Sienna marble and pilasters of the same material, with bronze gold capitals. The frieze spaces are filled with paintings, and the ceiling is modeled in two shades of gold. The Court Room is treated in the same manner. The bench, screen and dais are of dark oak, very richly carved. The stained glass dome and windows are inscribed with the names of these eminent jurists: Butler, Choate, Clinton, Fish, Hamilton, Jay, Kent, Legare, Livingston, Marcy, Marshall, O'Conor, Ogden, Pinckney, Shaw, Spencer, Story, Taney, Van Buren, Webster. The mural paintings of the two apartments are symbolical and allegorical. The following description of the series is adapted from one published by the architect of the building:

In the ENTRANCE HALL the frieze on the north wall, facing the entrance (by H. S. Mowbray), represents the Transmission of the Law. The subject is illustrated by eight groups in the following order: Mosaic, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Norman, Common Law and Modern Law, representing distinct periods that have had their influence on our own. The groups are united in each case by an allegorical winged figure to represent their transmission from one age to another.

The frieze on the right-hand side, on the easterly wall of the entrance hall (by Robert Reid), represents Justice, supported by the Guardians of the Law with sword and fasces. She gives Peace and Prosperity to the Arts and Sciences. She holds the symbols of the Law, sword, book and scales. Peace is followed by Education teaching the youth, the book being lighted by a lamp held by Religion. Prosperity is followed by Drama



THE APPELLATE COURT.

(Tragedy holding the mask of Comedy), and Music with harp. The panel on the south wall is the same subject continued. From the left, in order, are Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Fame.

The frieze to the left, on the westerly wall (by W. L. Metcalf), represents Justice. The two lunettes between the entrance doors on the southerly wall (by C. Y. Young) represent Law and Equity.

In the COURT ROOM the central panel (by H. O. Walker) represents Wisdom, attended by Learning, Experience, Humility and Love; and by Faith, Patience, Doubt and Inspiration. The figure of Wisdom is intended to personify Biblical or spiritual wisdom. The figure of Love is meant to carry out the sentiment of the figure of Wisdom. The panel to the right (by E. H. Blashfield) represents The Powers of the Law. The panel to the left (by Edward Simmons) represents Justice of the Law. The two frieze panels to the right and left (by George W. Maynard), represent the seals of the City and State. The long frieze on the west wall, behind the dais of the Justices (by Kenyon Cox) represents generally the Reign of Law. The small frieze panels between the pilasters and the windows (by Joseph Lauber) represent Moderation, Veneration, Perspicuity, Eloquence, Reticence, Research, Unity, Fortitude, Justice, Truth, Philosophy, Courage, Patriotism, Logic, Knowledge and Prudence. The four end panels represent the four Cardinal Virtues,

Fifth Avenue.

See also page 134.

Fifth Avenue is New York's fashionable thoroughfare, famed for its costly residences and the people who live in them, its hotels, clubs, churches and libraries, and the brilliant social display which gives to the street its dominant air. Beginning at Washington Square on the south, it extends north six miles, past the Central Park to the Harlem River.

Stages ply between the Square and Eighty-ninth street, and afford a convenient means of seeing the Avenue. Some of the stages start from Bleecker street and West Broadway (where there is a station of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad), and if we begin the trip at this point we shall find a marked contrast between the surroundings south of the Square and those north of it. A long time ago, when the Potter's Field was at the present Madison Square, complaint was made that the pauper funerals marred the enjoyment of the pleasure-seekers on what was the fashionable drive of the day, and so the Potter's Field was removed to the plot of meadow which in after years, when a hundred thousand paupers had been buried beneath its turf, became Washington Square. Ever since, the Square has answered the purpose for which it was then employed, to screen from the sight of Fifth avenue certain features of the town which polite society does not wish to see. To go from the upper side of New York life to the nether, one has only to walk across Washington Square.

Washington Square has a statue of the Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi, presented by Italian residents of the United States. A bronze bust erected by engineers of America and Europe commemorates Alexander L. Holley as "foremost among those whose genius and energy established in America and improved throughout the world the manufacture of Bessemer steel." A conspicuous feature of the Square's surroundings is the Judson Memorial Baptist Church, its campanile surmounted by a cross, which is illuminated at night and makes a pretty picture seen through the Washington Arch. The large building east of the Square belongs to the New York University, which has here its Schools of Law and Pedagogy.

The Washington Arch, spanning the drive at the beginning of Fifth avenue, is a perpetuation of the one designed by Stanford White for the celebration in 1889 of the centennial of Washington's Inauguration as first President. It is of white marble, 77 feet in height, and has a span of 30 feet. Its cost of $128,000 was defrayed by popular subscription. The words from Washington's Inaugural Address are engraved upon it: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hands of God."

The aristocratic mansions on the north occupy part of the Randall farm, which in 1801 Capt. Robert Richard Randall bequeathed for a Snug



WASHINGTON ARCH—LOOKING UP FIFTH AVENUE.

Harbor for superannuated sailors. The Harbor is situated on Staten Island, and is still supported by the old farm, which, extending north to Tenth street and east to Fourth avenue, yields a rental income of $500,000 a year. These North Washington Square houses have about them a fine flavor of yesterday, and preserve an old-fashioned air which accentuates their dignity as conservers of the old-time gentility. This small section at the beginning of the Avenue has maintained a residential character and exclusiveness of which the part just north has been robbed by the encroachment of business. The Judge Building at 16th street, the Constable at 18th, on the site of the old Belmont mansion, and the Methodist Book Concern and Presbyterian buildings at 20th street are significant of the character of this part of the Avenue as a business district.

At 23d street the Avenue crosses Broadway and borders Madison Square. (The Square is described in another chapter.) On the right of the avenue at 23d street is the huge Flatiron building, described elsewhere. On the left is the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the vista of Broadway stretches away to the north.

The FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL was built between 1856 and 1859, and is one of the historic hotels of the country. Says a writer in the New York *Evening Post:* "The hotel's old registers read like the index to a biographical dictionary. The Prince of Wales was one of the first guests; and one week, as a wag put it, four princes were here: Kamatsu of Japan, Alsogoff of Singapore, Prince Napoleon of France, and Mr. Prince of Boston on his wedding trip. Dom Pedro and the Empress of Brazil held court here. Every President of the United States from Lincoln to McKinley has been registered here, also every Vice-President, and nearly every member of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential families, with most of the unsuccessful candidates for these offices. Grant and his Cabinet once held an official session in the hotel. Garfield and Cleveland had their first receptions here, and here Arthur received the first Korean ambassadors. It was Blaine's stopping place, too, and the scene of the Burchard incident. Conkling used to live here, and Platt does still, his rooms being at the Twenty-fourth street corner. Once eleven Governors were here together; again ten United States Senators and two former State executives, and later a banquet brought all the justices of the Federal Supreme Court. The Fifth Avenue has long been the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. Parlor D R is a room in which history has been made. It is not generally known that the first passenger elevator in the world moved majestically up and down in this house, and in the old shaft a plate to commemorate it may be seen by the curious." The hotel cost a million dollars. In July, 1900, it was put up at auction and bid in for $4,000,000.

At 25th street the Farragut statue is on the right and the Worth monument on the left. The building on the lower side of 26th street was formerly Delmonico's. At 27th street is the Victoria Hotel, belonging to the Paran Stevens estate, and on the northwest corner the Reform Club; at 28th the Knickerbocker apartments; at 29th the Calumet Club on the southeast, and the Marble Collegiate Church. At 30th street is the Holland House; at No. 319 the Knickerbocker Club, and extending from 33d to 34th the Waldorf-Astoria.

The WALDORF-ASTORIA, an impressive and picturesque structure in the German Renaissance style, is the largest and most luxurious hotel in the world. It was built and is owned by William Waldorf Astor and Colonel John Jacob Astor. "The actual cost," says the New York *Sun*, "has never been made public, but it is estimated at about $12,000,000. When it was projected almost every one said it could not be made to pay. Yet, to-day, it is a very profitable property. It is hard to imagine a house with forty magnificent public rooms, more than 1,300 guests rooms, and accommodations for between 1,400 and 1,500 people, being practically filled all the time, but these figures represent the Waldorf-Astoria's accommodations, and it is constantly crowded. The payment of $75 to $100 a day for rooms, exclusive of meals, in New York hotels is by no means uncommon. There are people living at the Waldorf-Astoria who pay $100 a day for their rooms the year round. For the famous royal suites $500 a day has been paid on several occasions for short periods. A well-known millionaire, engaging rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria by the year, expends in the neighborhood of $150 a day for his rooms. No other hotel guest in the world lives amid such splendor. He is a lavish entertainer, frequently having fifteen or twenty to luncheon and dinner. It would not be surprising if his bills at the hotel averaged $200 a day while he is there. If maintained throughout the year this would amount of $73,000.

"A million dollars is invested in the furniture of the Waldorf-Astoria, and 1,400 persons all told are employed at the height of the season, or an employe for every guest, which is the average in most of the larger hotels. One hundred and thirty men are employed in the kitchen, and the catering department as a whole employs 730 persons. On an average over 6,000 meals a day are served, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man with four or five guests to get a $75 dinner in any of the



THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.

dozen or more public dining rooms. In the sub-basement are the wine cellars, and the great cigar humidors. At the present time $250,000 worth of wine and $300,000 worth of cigars are stored there, and it is expected that the permanent stock will reach $1,000,000 in value."

Opposite the Waldorf-Astoria is the white marble building of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; next to it Æolian Hall; and the New York Club at 35th street. On the east, 34th to 35th streets, is the Altman store. At 36th street is the Gorham Company, and at 37th street Tiffany's.

MURRRAY HILL begins at 34th street. The district so designated, including the Avenue and the side streets, was long the most fashionable residence section of New York.

The name was derived from the farm of Robert Murray, a Pennsylvania Quaker, who came here before the Revolution, and whose house, "Inclenberg," was on the Boston High Road, at the present intersection of Thirty-sixth street and Madison avenue, one block east from Fifth avenue. The Murrays are remembered also for a signal service to the American troops in 1776. On September 15, 1776, Washington's



UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

forces being in retreat from the lower part of the city, and the British seeking to intercept them, General Howe and his staff halted at "Inclenberg" to inquire how long since the Americans had passed. As a matter of fact, it was only ten minutes, but the good old Quaker lady assured the British officers that so much time had elapsed that pursuit was hopeless; and the day being insufferably hot, she invited them to alight and refresh themselves. Then with cake and wine and wit she entertained them and detained them two hours, during which time the Americans made good their retreat to Harlem Heights. A son of these Murrays of Murray Hill was Lindley Murray, who published a famous "Grammar of the English Language" in 1795, and of whom it is often colloquially said that some lapse of speech "would make Lindley Murray turn in his grave."

At 39th street is the UNION LEAGUE CLUB, organized by Republicans in 1863 to assist the Union cause. It is perhaps the New York club which has the widest national reputation. It is one of the largest in the city, with a membership of 1,800. The Queen Anne club house cost $400,000.

Between 40th and 42d streets is the site of the old Croton Reservoir, where the NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY is building. West is Bryant Park, much resorted to by nurse maids and children. It has a bust of Washington Irving and a statue of Dr. J. Marion Sims, paid for by dollar contributions from 10,000 of the great surgeon's patients and friends.

42d street leads east to the Grand Central Station, and the $4,000,000 Manhattan Hotel. The northwest corner is an office building, one of many which give a new character to this district. The TEMPLE EMANU-EL at 43d street is one of the largest Jewish synagogues in the city, and is regarded, without and within, as a fine example of Saracenic architecture West of the Avenue in 43d street is the Century Club. On the northeast corner of 44th street is DELMONICO'S, and diagonally across from it is SHERRY'S. Delmonico's is the most famous restaurant in America, and one of the best known in the world. Sherry's is a younger establishment of the same character, and each is the scene of many social functions—dinners, receptions, society débuts and balls.

"Delmonico and Brothers," records Mr. Chas. H. Haswell, "opened a coffee, cake and confectionery shop in the year 1828 at No. 23 William street, in a single room, in which they and



DELMONICO'S.

the female members of their family dispensed bon-bons, coffee, liquor, pâtés and confections." In 1842 John Delmonico, then the head of the house, died of apoplexy, caused by his excitement at firing at a deer; and the "bereft" but thrifty family caused to be printed this notice: "A CARD: The widow, brother and nephew Lorenzo of the late much respected John Delmonico tender their heartfelt thanks to the friends, Benevolent societies and Northern Liberty Fire Engine Company, who accompanied his remains to his last home. The establishment will be reopened to-day, under the same firm of Delmonico Brothers, and no pains of the bereft family will be spared to give general satisfaction. Restaurant, bar-room, and private dinners, No. 2 South William Street; furnished rooms No. 76 Broad Street, as usual."

In 44th street west of the Avenue are the Harvard, Yale, St. Nicholas, Twelfth Night, Yale and New York Yacht Clubs, and Bar Association.

The Windsor Arcade site between 46th and 47th was occupied by the ill-fated Windsor Hotel, which was destroyed by fire in 1899 with a terrible loss of life. The house on the northeast corner of 47th street, No. 579, is the home of Miss Helen Gould. In No. 586 lives Mrs. Henry B. Plant; No. 591, Robert Goelet; No. 597, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower; No. 608 (southeast corner of 49th street), Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. At No. 617 is the Democratic Club, the social headquarters of Richard Croker and the leaders of Tammany Hall. At 50th street is the Buckingham Hotel. ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL occupies the block from 50th to 51st street; in the rear of the Cathedral is the Achiepiscopal Residence, the home of the Archbishop. The next block was long occupied by the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Union Club has a sumptuous new home on the corner, fronting on 51st street.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL is the largest and most beautiful church edifice in America and holds high rank as an example of the decorated and geometric style of Gothic architecture to which belong the cathedrals of Rheims, Amiens and Cologne, on the Continent; and the naves of York, Westminster and Exeter in England. The architect was James Renwick, who designed the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. The corner-stone was laid by Archbishop Hughes, August 15, 1858, in the presence of 100,000 people; and the edifice was dedicated May 25, 1879, by Cardinal McCloskey, with thirty-six Archbishops and Bishops and more than 450 priests participating in the rites. The material above the granite base course is white marble from Westchester county, N. Y., and Lee, Mass. The cost of the land was over $60,000, and of the building $2,000,000. The seating capacity of the pews is 2,500. The plan is cruciform, The exterior length is 332 feet, breadth 174 feet, towers at base 32 feet, height of central gable on the Fifth avenue front 156 feet, height of spires 330 feet. Interior height 306 feet, breadth of nave 96 feet (with chapels 120 feet), length of transept 140 feet. The interior is divided into a nave, two transepts and a choir or sanctuary. The roof is supported by massive white marble columns, clustered, 35 feet in height; the arches between the columns rising to a height of 54 feet, and the ceiling of the center arch to a height of 77 feet. The ceilings are groined and richly moulded.

Of the seventy WINDOWS thirty-seven are figured, their subjects drawn from Scripture and the lives of the saints; and twenty more are filled with cathedral stained glass. The principal one of the figured series is the six-bayed window of St. Patrick, over the south transept door, which in eighteen scenes depicts the story of St. Patrick's life from his baptism to his death. The window over the north transept door represents in nineteen scenes the life, death, assumption and coronation of the Blessed Virgin. In the clerestory the six lateral windows relate to sacrifice. The three on the north side are the Sacrifices of Abel, the Sacrifice of Noe, and the Sacrifice of Melchisedech; and on the south side the Sacrifice of Abraham, the Eating of the Paschal Lamb, and the Sacrifice of Calvary. The five clerestory windows of the apse, or curve of the sanctuary, depict: The Resurrection of Lazarus, the Communion of St. John, the Resurrection of Our Lord, the Giving of the Keys to St. Peter, Jesus Meeting the Disciples Going to Emmaus. Twenty figured windows of the transept have for subjects: St. Louis King of France, the Sacred Heart, St. Paul at



ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.



ST. PATRICK'S—THE HIGH ALTAR.

Athens; St. Augustine and St. Monica; St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, St. John, St. Charles of Borromeo, St. Patrick, St. Bernard, the Martyrdon of St. Lawrence, tbe Brothers of the Christian Schools, St. Columbanus, the Three Brothers, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Elizabeth, St. Andrew and St. Catharine; the Annunciation, St. Henry, the Immaculate Conception. The several windows were given as memorials by parishes and individuals; their cost aggregates $100,000.

The HIGH ALTAR, at the east end of the central aisle, has a reredos 33 feet in width and 50 feet in height, of carved Poitiers stone; in the center tower of the reredos is a statue of Christ, and in the flanking towers are statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The altar is of purest Italian marble inlaid with alabaster and precious marbles. The front is divided into panels representing in bas-reliefs the Last Supper, the Carrying of the Cross, the Agony in the Garden; and niches contain statues of the Four Evangelists. The altar tabernacle is of marble richly decorated, and has a door of gilt bronze set with emeralds and garnets. The high altar was a gift from Cardinal McCloskey, who, dying in 1885, was entombed beneath it; and here also lies Archbishop Hughes. Under the floor of the sanctuary near the high altar is a crypt for the entombing of the Archbishops of New York. Other altars are the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, of French oak, at the eastern end of the north aisle; the



ST. THOMAS'S.

Altar of the Sacred Heart, of bronze, in the south transept; the Altar of the Holy Family, of Caen stone, in the north transept, and St. Joseph's Altar, of bronze and mosaic, in the front of the west wall of the sacristy. The four altars cost $100,000.

The ARCHBISHOP'S THRONE is of carved French oak, and has a magnificent Gothic canopy. The PULPIT, which is an elaborate, costly and beautiful creation of marble, of the same architectural style as the Cathedral, was designed by Mr. Renwick and executed in Italy, and was given by the clergy of the diocese as a memorial of the Golden Jubilee or fiftieth anniversary (January 12, 1884) of Cardinal McCloskey's ordination to the Priesthood.

The CHAPEL OF OUR LADY, which is under construction, at a cost of a quarter-million dollars, will complete the original design of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral is open throughout the day.

On the west side, between 51st and 52d streets, are the brown stone residences known as the VANDERBILT TWIN-HOUSES. In the lower one, No. 640, owned by George Vanderbilt, lives Henry C. Frick; and in the other one, No. 642, Willam D. Sloane. On the upper side of 52d street is the residence of W. K. Vanderbilt. At 53d street is the ultra-fashionable ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal, burned in 1905; to be rebuilt at a cost of $500,000). On the lower side of 54th street are the two houses (Nos. 680 and 684) built for daughters of Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. H. McK. Twombley.

On the upper side of 54th street is the UNIVERSITY CLUB. The membership is composed of graduates of universities and colleges.

The sculptured seals of eighteen colleges are employed for the exterior decorations. On the Avenue side in the lower tier are the seals of Williams, the Naval Academy, West Point, and Brown; in the upper tier, Cornell, Hamilton, Dartmouth and New York University. On the 54th street front, in the lower tier, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton; and in the upper tier, the College of the City of New York, Trinity, Rutgers, the University of Pennsylvania, Union, and Amherst.

In 54th street, in the first house on the lower side, lives John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company. The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 55th street was for many years the pulpit of Dr. John Hall. On the east is the Hotel St. Regis, on the west the Hotel Gotham.

At 57th street, on the four corners respectively are the homes of

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.W. — Herman Oelrichs, N. E.
Harry Payne Whitney, S.W. — Mrs. C. P. Huntington, S.E.

The WHITNEY HOUSE, now occupied by Harry Payne Whitney, was formerly owned by his father, William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland. It was



UNIVERSITY CLUB.

here that President Cleveland received Li Hung Chang; and the story went that Earl Li was so impressed by the magnificence of the spacious interior that he found it difficult to believe that this was simply a private house. The OELRICHS HOUSE was formerly owned by Mrs. Paran Stevens. The HUNTINGTON HOUSE, which has the exterior of a penal institution, is of rich construction within; there are an onyx and statuary marble staircase that cost $190,000, a grand ball room and other costly features. The house was built by the late C. P. Huntington, at a cost of $2,000,000. For a long time after it was finished Mr. Huntington hesitated to move into it, because, as was explained, he was superstitious enough to believe the old



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOUSE.

saying that it is not safe for an old man to move into a new house, for it is likely that he will soon die in it. Not until after his adopted daughter had been married in the house would be consent to live in it. Mr. Huntington died in 1900.

The CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOUSE is for size and grandeur the most notable on the Avenue. It extends from 57th to 58th streets, and has a frontage on the side streets of 125 feet. The style is that of the Château de Boise in France; and the exterior effect is much enhanced by the garden which borders the Avenue side and by the porte-cochère on the 58th street end. The main entrance is on 58th street, and a feature of the interior is the great hall, finished in highly carved Caen stone, 42 feet broad, 50 feet long, and extending to the top of the house, with a winding staircase also of Caen stone. The rooms on the first floor include the large salon decorated in the style of Louis XV., a smaller salon in the style of Louis XVI., the library finished in mahogany, the grand ball room, which occupies a space 64 by 50 feet and is 40 feet high, and dining, breakfast, and smoking rooms. The house has been described as "a veritable palace, being built on the plan of those in Europe, and its grand magnificence becomes apparent only on fête occasions. The main floor, adapted especially for entertainment, with its grand stone hall, its great ball room, which is said to outshine in elegance and grandeur the state apartments of royalty, and its series of large connecting rooms, discloses an arrangement architecturally perfect and harmonious. The elaborate carvings, decorations and furnishings have been made and selected by experts in the various branches of architecture and decoration, with a view to artistic effect and elegance, and the result is a vast floor of magnificent stateliness." Cornelius Vanderbilt died in 1899.

At 58th and 59th streets is the PLAZA, an open square which is remarkable for its architectural and social surroundings. On the east are the great hotels Savoy and New Netherlands; on the south the Cornelius Vanderbilt house; on the west the Plaza Hotel (rebuilding), and on the north Central Park. The principal entrance to the Park is here; this is the town's fashionable drive, and in the afternoon we shall find here



NEW NETHERLANDS. PHOTO COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY LOEFFLER, N. Y. SAVOY.

THE PLAZA.

a constant stream of equipages coming and going, and crowds of pedestrians and promenaders on the Avenue and in the Park.

The METROPOLITAN CLUB'S HOUSE at 60th street occupies a site which was once owned by the Duchess of Marlborough. The building, of white marble, with Numidian marble halls, cost with the ground $1,500,000, and is one of the finest club houses in the world. On account of the enormous fortunes possessed by its members, the club is known as the "Millionaires' Club."

Next to the Metropolitan Club is the residence of Elbridge T. Gerry, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Gerry's is the first one in the long succession of palatial residences fronting the Park above 60th street, which constitute what is popularly called "MILLIONAIRES' ROW." They are houses remarkable for size, diversified style, and the impressive architectural effect of the exteriors; and yet more for the costliness, lavish luxury and magnificence of the interiors. Among the many notable residences we have space to mention but a few.

At 65th street is the large double house occupied by Mrs. William Astor and Colonel John Jacob Astor; and at 66th street the house of



ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

H. O. Havemeyer. Colonel Oliver H. Payne lives in No. 852. No. 855 is Perry Belmont's, and No. 856 H. O. Armour's. The house on the north corner of 67th street is George Gould's. Isaac Stern's double house, No. 858, is noted for the rich interior effects, which are secured with choice marbles, rare woods, and tapestries and hangings from the most famous looms. The brown stone house, No. 864, is owned by C. T. Yerkes; it cost $3,000,000, and has a $2,000,000 collection of paintings and art treasures, in the largest private art gallery in America.

On the north side of 68th street, No. 871, was the home of William C. Whitney, who, after paying $650,000 for the house, remodeled and rebuilt the interior, and made it one which for beauty and costliness of decoration is believed to be without a rival in this country.

It is furnished throughout in the Italian Renaissance style, the aim being to reproduce as nearly as possible a Venetian or Florentine palace of the days of Leonardi da Vinci and Michel Angelo. There is scarcely a modern piece of work to be seen, except the floors; the decorations are all original antiques collected abroad, and each the most perfect specimen that skill could select and money buy. The chimney-pieces are nearly all elaborate works in marble from old Italian palaces; the hangings are from similar sources; the ceilings of several rooms have been taken bodily from famous buildings in Europe, and the furniture and much of the woodwork are of a like character. In the principal hall a portrait of Charles I., by Van Dyck, hangs at one side of a short flight of steps, and a religious piece by Lorenzo Costa on the other. Between them is a splendid silver hanging lamp, a masterpiece of old Italian craftsmanship. The dining room walls are covered with sixteenth century Italian wall paintings. The chimney-piece is a magnificent specimen of its kind.



THE LENOX LIBRARY.

while the great bronze firedogs are said to be the finest in America. In the library the bookcases and paneling are of old oak, carved with an elaborateness of detail found in none except the work of Renaissance workmen. The ball room is reached by a corridor which is paneled with inlaid woods in quaint design and of very old workmanship. The ball room is pure Louis XIV. The walls are entirely covered with paneling in high relief, which was once in the chateau of Phœbus d'Albert, near Bordeaux. In the time of Louis Philippe these panelings were taken to a house in Paris, and from there they were brought to this country. Every scrap of furniture in the room is also of the Louis XIV. period, the ceiling and floor being the only modern portions of the apartment.—*New York Times.*

At 70th street is the LENOX LIBRARY, or, as the correct title now runs, the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. The library is open daily from 9 to 6.

With an inherited fortune of $3,000,000, James Lenox devoted his life to the collection of rare books, manuscripts and paintings. In 1870 he presented to the city the entire collection, together with the library building, the entire gift being valued at $2,000,000. The collection of 4,300 Bibles is unequaled even by that of the British Museum, and the Americana and Shakespeariana are unapproached in America. Notable accessions have been the George Bancroft historical library, purchased for $80,000; and the Joseph W. Drexel and the Astor collections of books on music, comprising 7,800 volumes and 1,500 pamphlets. The paintings include many pictures of note, with valuable portraits by early American artists.

Opposite the Lenox Library, recessed in the wall of Central Park, is the HUNT MEMORIAL. It consists of a bronze bust of the architect, by D. C. French, with a curved stone bench. The dedication is: "To Richard Morris Hunt, Oct. 31, 1828—July 31, 1895, in recognition of his services in the cause of art in America, this memorial was erected by the Art Societies of America." Hunt designed the Lenox Library.

On the south corner of 74th street is the immense brown stone house known as the Pickhardt House.

A curious history attaches to the house. It was built, unbuilt and rebuilt by William Pickhardt, an eccentric millionaire dealer in chemicals, who became possessed by an ambition to outdo the Stewart palace at 34th street. Architects of England, Germany

and America were invited to compete, and the plans of an American were adopted. The stone for the walls was imported from quarries near Mr. Pickhardt's birthplace in Germany. Work was begun in 1875. After the foundations had been finished at a cost of $100,000, Mr. Pickhardt changed his plans, and the work was interrupted for a year. When the walls of the first story had been completed, there was another change of plan, followed by another prolonged interruption. The work then progressed until three stories had been built, when another change was decided on, and the weary architect threw up his job. A contractor was employed to tear down two stories, and a new architect and new builder were put in charge. The builder was a German, and went to Germany on a vacation and died there. Another builder was found, and at last, in 1889, after fourteen years of building, tearing down and rebuilding, and an expenditure of over $1,000,000, the house was roofed. Then Mr. Pickhardt concluded that it was not what he wanted, and declared that he would never live in it. It stood vacant six years, and was then put up at auction and sold for $472,500. A few months later Mr. Pickhardt died. The new owner made some more alterations, and eventually the house was occupied.

The gilt-ribbed dome of the Hebrew Temple Beth-El at 76th street is one of the most effective architectural features of the neighborhood, and has a conspicuous place in the vistas and views from the walks and drives of Central Park. The interior is rich with columns and arches of onyx. The land and the edifice cost $750,000.

At 77th street is building Senator W. A. Clark's mansion, which is to be the most costly private house in America. A year and a half were consumed in preparing the foundations, which were in places sunk by caissons through 16 feet of water to bedrock 30 feet below the sidewalk.

At 82d street is the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

At 90th street is the new million-dollar residence of Andrew Carnegie, having the unusual feature of a spacious garden surrounding it. This marks the present limit of Fifth Avenue's noteworthy houses.

CENTRAL PARK GATES on Fifth Avenue are at these streets: 59th, 64th (Menagerie), 67th, 72d, 79th, 82d (Museum of Art), 85th, 90th, 96th, 102d, 106th, 110th.



THE VANDERBILT HOUSES.

Central Park.

Central Park extends from 59th street north to 110th street, and from Fifth avenue west to Eighth avenue. It is two and one-half miles long and one-half mile wide. The area comprises 879 acres of diversified woodland, meadow, lawn, lakes and ponds; and the Park ranks as one of the most beautiful pleasure grounds in the world. There are 9½ miles of carriage roads, 5½ miles of bridle paths and 28¼ miles of walks. The Park is reached by the Fifth avenue stages, Madison, Sixth and Eighth avenue and Broadway cars and the Sixth avenue elevated. The principal entrance is the Scholar's Gate at Fifth avenue and 59th street. This is the beginning of the main drive through the Park. The several entrances are:

Fifth Avenue—59th, 64th, 67th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 90th, 96th, 102d and 110th streets.

Sixth Avenue—59th and 110th streets.

Seventh Avenue—59th and 110th streets.

Eighth Avenue (Central Park West)—59th, 72d, 79th, 85th, 96th, 100th, 105th and 110th streets.

A convenient way of seeing the Park is by the Park carriages, which will be found at the 59th street gates at Fifth and Eighth avenues, and at Lenox avenue and 110th street (inside the Park). They may also be taken on the drive near any of the entrances, or at any point in the Park, a passenger being returned to the place of embarkation. The carriages make the circuit of the Park in one hour; the fare is 25 cents, with stop-over privileges. A line of electric stages runs from the Fifth avenue and 59th street entrance through the Park to 72d street, thence on Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb; fare 25 cents, round trip 40 cents.



THE TERRACE STAIRWAYS.



THE BETHESDA FOUNTAIN.

The Park carriage route from the Scholar's Gate is on the main East Drive to the Marble Archway at the Mall, then the West Drive, with the Baseball Ground on the left and the Mall on the right, to the Terrace; thence past the Webster Statue on the West Drive to 79th Street, where a stop-over is given for the Museum of Natural History. Thence past the upper Croton Reservoir and the lawn tennis field to McGowan's Pass* and Mt. St. Vincent (where a stop-over is given for the restaurant); and then turning south the carriage follows the East Drive to the Obelisk and Museum of Art, where a stop-over is given. The carriage now proceeds to the Fifth avenue gate at 79th street, and thence along the East Drive, hav-

*The rocky defile of McGowan's Pass, named after a farmer who lived near by, is associated with an incident of the Revolution. On Sept. 15, 1776, stragglers of the American troops passed through the Pass in their retreat to Harlem. The British in pursuit here met a patriot lad, Andrew McGowan, and pressed him into service to show the way the Americans had gone. He led the troopers a devious course over a wrong road, and thus by his ready wit gave the Americans time to escape. Mt. St. Vincent was so called because St. Vincent's Convent stood here before the property was acquired for park purposes.



THE BOW BRIDGE—SHOWING HOTEL MAJESTIC AND THE DAKOTA.

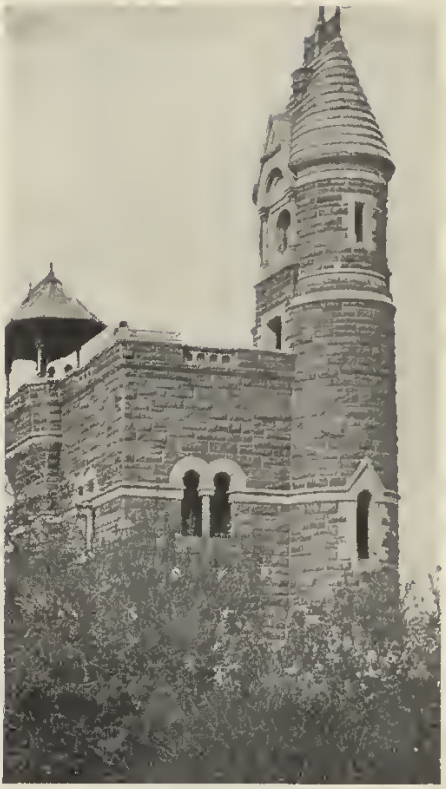
ing Fifth avenue on the left, and giving glimpses of the Conservatory Water, where the boys sail miniature yachts, and of Ward's fine statue of "The Pilgrim," a gift from the New England Society to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620. This brings us back to the Terrace Bridge, and from here the route is to the Scholar's Gate over the way by which we entered.

A plan which will give a comprehensive seeing of the Park is to go over the carriage course as above to the Museum of Art, and then complete the trip on foot, from the Museum visiting the upper Reservoir near by, then the Obelisk, Belvedere, Ramble, Lake, Terrace and Mall.

ENTERING BY THE 59TH STREET GATE at Fifth, Sixth, Seventh or Eighth avenues, and following the main walk toward the center of the Park, we come shortly to the MALL, which is the central place of concourse in the



AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.



THE BELVEDERE.

Park, a broad promenade flanked by green lawns and arched by double rows of majestic elms. These elms, with their vast cathedral aisles, constitute the most imposing feature of the Park, and they are by far the finest thing New York has to show for trees. The Mall statues near the lower end are: a replica of Sunol's Columbus, which stands on the Prado in Madrid; Shakespeare, by J. Q. A. Ward; Burns and Scott, by Steele, presented by resident Scotchmen; Fitz-Greene Halleck, by Wilson MacDonald. On the lawns west of the Mall are Ward's "Indian Hunter" and Fratin's "Eagles and Goat." A colossal bust of Beethoven faces the music stand near the north end of the Mall, where concerts are given on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer. The Mall terminates at the Terrace, which overlooks the Lake, and with its stairways, elaborately carved with fruits and flowers and birds, is the chief architectural adornment of the Park. Broad flights of steps lead down to an esplanade, in the center of which is the BETHESDA FOUNTAIN. It was designed by Emma Stebbins; the central figure represents the angel of the Pool of Bethesda; the smaller figures typify Health, Peace, Temperance and Purity. The pleasure boats may be taken here or at the boat house near by for a trip around the Lake. From the Fountain, taking the walk to the left, following the Lake shore and crossing the Bow Bridge, we come to the Ramble, whose winding paths lead to the lower Croton Reservoir. At the southwest corner of the Reservoir, on the highest point of land in the Park, stands the Belvedere, whose tower gives a wide outlook over the Park and its surroundings. The prospect takes in the two reservoirs, St. Luke's Hospital in the north, the Palisades of the Hudson in the west and the hills of Long Island in the east. Skirting the Reservoir, we come to the Obelisk, which stands on a knoll by the East Drive, near the Museum of Art.

The EGYPTIAN OBELISK is the object in the Park which many of us will esteem the one thing best worth seeing. Here we are face to face with antiquity. The monument was old when Moses read its inscriptions in honor of the Egyptian sun-god; and to-day it has behind it thirty-five centuries, during which, standing as an imperishable memorial of the Pharaohs, it has seen kings and empires rise and flourish and pass into oblivion. The Obelisk stood before the Temple of the Sun in Heliopolis (the City of the Sun), near Cairo, in Egypt, where it was erected in the sixteenth century B. C., by Thothmes III., who reigned 1591 to 1565. Two hundred years later Ramses II. (1383 to 1322), the Pharaoh of the Bible, added to it inscriptions setting forth his own majesty; and four centuries later another Pharaoh, Osarkon I., who lived about one thousand years B. C.,

recorded his own name along with those of Thothmes and Ramses. Our Obelisk and a companion shaft remained standing in Heliopolis until 12 B. C., when, Rome being mistress of the world, Augustus Cæsar caused these monuments of the Pharaohs to be removed to Alexandria and there erected before the Temple of the Cæsars. In the year 1877 the companion obelisk was removed to London and placed on the Thames Embankment. In the same year our Obelisk—known to the ancients first as Pharaoh's Needle and afterwards as Cleopatra's Needle—was presented by the Khedive of Egypt to the United States. It was brought to America by Lieut.-Com. Henry H. Gorringe, U. S. N., and was erected on the present site in 1881. The cost of the removal was $102.576, which entire sum was contributed by William H. Vanderbilt.



THE EGYPTIAN OBELISK—EAST FACE.

The Obelisk is a monolith, or single stone, of syenite, from the granite quarries of Syene, in Egypt, and it is so hard that modern stone-cutting instruments make no impression upon it. The shaft is 69½ feet high, 7 feet 9 inches by 7 feet 8¼ inches at the base, and weighs 448,000 pounds. How the Egyptians quarried it, transported it a thousand miles from Syene to Heliopolis, and erected it there, is one of the unsolved mysteries of antiquity.

The bronze crabs date from the time of Cæsar. When the Obelisk was removed to Alexandria, the base was injured; to repair the damage melted lead was poured into the crevices, and four crabs were placed at the corners. Only two of the crabs have come down to us; they are preserved in the Museum of Art. The crabs now under the shaft were cast from these originals at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The inscriptions on the claws in Greek and Latin were made by the Romans, to commemorate the removal to Alexandria. They read: "Barbarus, Governor of Egypt, erected [this monument] in the eighteenth year of the reign of Cæsar. Pontius was the architect." The several inscriptions on the other claws summarize the history of the Obelisk. The base and pedestal were brought from Alexandria. The gilded zinc cap was put on the apex in 1893. The en-

tire stone has been coated with paraffine to protect it against the weather, for the American climate has proved to be injurious.

The hieroglyphics of the north, south and east faces may for the most part still be read; those on the west face have been eaten away during the centuries by the blowing sands of the Libyan desert. On each face the central vertical column is the original inscription of Thothmes III.; the two side inscriptions are those of Ramses II.; and that of Osarkon I. is on the side near the lower edge. The Egyptians worshipped the Sun as a god, and



THE CARTOUCHES OR NAMES OF THE PHARAOHS.

regarded the king as the Sun's offspring, and thus a divinity on earth. The Pharaohs erected the obelisks in honor of the sun-god and of themselves. The sun-god Horus was symbolized by the sparrow hawk; and this is the figure which appears at the top of each column. The name of the king consists of a group of signs inclosed in an oval, called a cartouche; the names of kings which appear on the Obelisk may be identified as here shown. The inscriptions on the several faces are very much alike; those of the east face still stand for all. The central column, beginning at the top, reads:

> The heavenly Horus, the powerful and glorious bull in Thebes, the lord of the Vulture and Uraeus diadems, whose kingdom is established as the sun in the heavens. He whom Tum, the lord of Heliopolis, has begotten; the son of his loins whom Thoth has brought forth; who was created by them in the great temple in the beauty of their limbs; who knew what he would do to establish an eternal kingdom. Thothmes III., the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, beloved of the great god Tum and his circle of gods, who gives all life, stability and strength now and forever.

Thus Thothmes. Then in his turn Ramses:

> The heavenly Horus, the powerful bull beloved of Ra. The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ramses II., the Sun, the child of the gods. Master of two countries, the Sun's offspring, Ramses II., a youth glorious, beloved like Aten when he shines in the horizon. The lord of the two countries, Ramses II., the Sun's offspring, Ramses II., the glorious image of Ra, who gives life.

Across the base, repeated four times, is the inscription:

> Long life to the gracious god—Ramses II.

And then five hundred years after Thothmes and three hundred after Ramses, Osarkon added his name:

> The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Osarkon I., the Sun's offspring, Osarkon I.

Knowledge of the hieroglyphic writing was lost in the early centuries of the Christian era, and for more than a thousand years the world could

not read the Obelisk inscriptions. In 1779 there was discovered at Rosetta, in Egypt, a slab of basalt which bore an inscription written in hieroglyphics, and also in demotic and Greek, so that it was possible to interpret the hieroglyphics by the corresponding Greek, and this afforded the first clue to a reading of the Egyptian characters. Further research gradually recovered the entire language, and thus the Pharaonic inscriptions of the Obelisk have been made intelligible to the modern world. The famous Rosetta Stone is in the British Museum; a cast of it may be seen in the Museum of Art (No. 59, Hall 6), where we shall find a large collection of Egyptian antiquities.

For the Museum of Art see page 98. The walk going northwest from the Museum and crossing the Drive leads to the upper Croton Reservoir, which is the retaining reservoir, the lower one being the receiving reservoir. The two cover an area of 143 acres, and have a capacity of 1 180,000,000 gallons. The water is brought from the High Bridge aqueduct over the Harlem River, coming from the Croton watershed, forty miles north of the city in Westchester county. The walk around the upper Reservoir is a favorite promenade, giving many fine water views with the Park surroundings and the near and distant towers and spires of the city. The upper Reservoir is the body of water in the Park best worth seeing. The lakes and ponds in the Park comprise: The Lake, already referred to; pleasure boats ply on it, fare 10 cents, children 5 cents. The Pond, near the south end, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Conservatory Water, near the East 72d street gate; an oval Pond on which incipient America's Cup defenders sail their boats; this is one of the most charming bits of the Park. Near by is the Lily Pond, in which are grown many varities of water lilies. In the northern part are the Harlem Mere, the Pool and the diminutive Loch. In the west, near the 79th street gate, is a small pond, which is the home of numerous interesting water fowl. The swans on the Lake are an ever-attractive feature.



WARD'S "PILGRIM."

THE MENAGERIE, at Fifth avenue and 64th street, has collections of birds, animals



EVE WITH THE BODY OF ABEL.
Metropolitan Museum of Art.

and reptiles, in buildings and cages surrounding the old Arsenal. There are elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hippopotami, tapir, deer, elk. monkeys, eagles, ostriches and other birds, alligators, and various other specimens, the collection being usually augmented in winter by circus animals loaned to the city. The gray squirrels, found everywhere in the Park, sometimes become so numerous as to be a pest requiring abatement.

The AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, in Manhattan Square, at 77th street, may be visited as a part of the Park tour. For routes otherwise, see general list of routes. The Museum is open from 9 to 5:30 (5 in winter) on week days; 9 to 5 on Saturday and Sunday; and from Oct. 1 through the winter on Tuesday and Saturday evenings to 10. Admission Monday and Tuesday, 25 cents; other days, free, also free Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

The present buildings form part of a group which will cover the entire square. The departments of the Museum embrace Geology. Minerals, Mammals and Birds, Vertebrate Palæontology, Anthropology, Entomology and Invertebrate Zoölogy. The collections in the several halls are extensive and complete; from the stuffed effigy of the elephant Jumbo to microscopic specimens of beetles, the world of nature is here presented, classified and labeled for study. Among the most striking exhibits are cases of taxidermy groups, exquisite representations of birds and mammals amid their life surroundings; the forty-eight groups of birds and twenty-two of mammals were produced at a cost of $45,000. Of bird specimens for study, the Museum possesses 60,000, and of mammals 20,000. In Entomology there are the Jesup collection of economic entomology, Elliot of 6600 butterflies and moths, Angus of 13,000 butterflies, Edwards of 250,000 butterflies, Schaus of 5,000 moths, Hoffman of 5,000 butterflies, a collection of 10,000 beetles and a series illustrating insect architecture. North American forestry is shown in the Jesup collection of woods, embracing more than 500 specimens; and of North American building stones there are 1,500. Gems and pearls are shown in the famous Tiffany collection, presented by J. P. Morgan. There are more than 10,000 shells; and marine life is illustrated by extensive series. In archæology and ethnology there are collections from all parts of the world; the Christian Missions collections number thousands of objects illustrating the customs and domestic life of different races.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART occupies a site in Central Park, the imposing East Wing fronting on Fifth avenue, opposite 82d street. It is open every week day from 10 to 6 in summer, and 10 to 5 in winter; Sunday 1 to 5, and Monday and Friday evenings 8 to 10. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged on Monday and Friday in the day time (evening free). Admission is free on other days. On pay days one has the advantage of there being a smaller number of visitors; Saturdays and Sundays are as a rule unfavorable because of the crowds.

The Museum is a private corporation, founded in 1870 by a number of public-spirited citizens, and managed by a board of trustees. The Museum building was provided by the city. The Metropolitan is the largest and richest art museum in America; it is a vast storehouse of treasures in the several departments of the fine arts; all times and all peoples have contributed to it, and we shall find material for endless study. The most advantageous way to see the Museum is to make a series of visits, devoting each one to a particular collection or group. The province of the STANDARD GUIDE is to indicate only in the most general way the scope of the collection. Visitors should use the catalogues which are sold in the hall near the entrance; that of the paintings costs 20 cents; the others 10 cents each.

The central Grand Hall contains the WILLARD COLLECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL CASTS, reproducing details of the notable architecture of many periods. Conspicuous are the models, on a scale of one-twentieth of the original, of the Parthenon, the Pantheon, Notre Dame, and the Hypostyle Hall of Karnac. On the walls are two immense paintings, "Justinian in Council," by Benjamin-Constant, and "Diana's Hunting Party," by Makart.

SCULPTURAL PLASTER CASTS.—Halls 6 to 11 contain reproductions of sculpture. There are over 800 examples, beginning at a time 3,700 years B. C., and illustrating the development through the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman and Mediæval periods, and the Italian Renaissance. Here are the crude beginnings of antiquity and the noble works of the masters. Pheidias is represented by the sculptures of the Parthenon (Hall 8) and Praxiteles by his world-renowned Aphrodite (No. 34 in Hall 11). The Venus of Melos is in Hall 11. In Hall 8 the Galatian Warrior, the Herakles ("Torso of the Belvedere"), and the Laokoön group. The portrait grave-monuments in Hall 8 have touching interest. "Archestrate greatly longed-for by her Husband" one is inscribed. In Hall 7 the Spinario, or Boy extracting a Thorn from his Foot always attracts attention.

The Italian Renaissance subjects are in Hall 9, among them, Ghiberti's Door of the Baptistery at Florence. Donatello's David, "Gattamelata," and Judith and Holofernes. Luca della Robbia's Dancing and Playing Children; and Assumption of the Virgin, in Hall 2. Michel-Angelo's David (No. 118), Moses (No. 131), Captive, wearied or musing (No. 132); Captive, struggling to burst his bond (No. 133), and the monumental figures



NEW EAST WING OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The East Wing, built at a cost of $1,000,000, fronts on Fifth Avenue and is intended to be the main entrance of the projected group of buildings which when completed according to the designs of the late Richard M. Hunt, will cover an area of 18½ acres, and will have cost $20,000,000.

of the Tombs of the Medici in Florence—"Night" and "Day," "Evening" and "Dawn," and the portrait statues of Giuliano and Lorenzo, the last known as "Il Pensiero" from the attitude of profound thought.

In Halls 2 and 3 are wrought-iron work, bronzes and reproductions of bronzes. Macmonnies' Bacchante, which was intended for the Boston Public Library in the HALL OF SCULPTURE, where is shown the Museum's extensive collection of modern works. Among notable works are Ruckstuhl's Evening, Story's Medea, Cleopatra, and Semiramis; Bartlett's Bohemian Bear Tamer; the Two Natures of Man; Harriet Hosmer's Zenobia; Roger's Ruth and Nydia; Millet's Ariadne; Prosper d'Epinay's Sappho, and many others.

In the halls devoted to EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES are sarcophagi and mummy-cases; mummies of human beings, crocodiles, cats and the ibis; sculptures, scarabs, amulets, textile fabrics, and objects illustrating the domestic life and mortuary customs of the Egyptians, extending to a period nearly 4 000 B. C. The CESNOLA COLLECTION OF CYPRIOTE ANTIQUITIES consists of thousands of objects exhumed on the island of Cyprus, comprising stone sculptures, pottery and glass. There is also, in the entrance hall, the MARQUAND COLLECTION OF GLASS—Phœnician, Greek, Roman, Venetian and Florentine—which, with other glass, makes the Museum's collection unique and unrivalled. In other halls on the first floor are shown ancient armor, reproductions of bronze, and wood carvings.

GALLERIES ON THE SECOND FLOOR contain the following collections:

Balcony 3. The Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains.

Balcony 4. Drawings and etchings by old masters. Tapestries.

Gallery 8. Coles Gallery of Tapestries, Capo di Monte Ware, Vases.

14-15. Reproductions in metal of objects in European museums. Oriental pottery. Glass. Tanagra figurines, Japanese ivories, sword guards, basket work.

16. Greek, Roman, Etruscan antiquities. Goddess Cybele in chariot drawn by lions. Statue of Emperor Publius Septimus. Bronze Mirrors.

17. Chinese Porcelain.

18. Ellis collection of arms and armor. Suits of mail, swords, cross-bows, guns, pistols.

19. Old laces. Presented by Mrs. John Jacob Astor and others.

20-21. Japanese porcelains and pottery. Note Dancing Demons.

22. Gold and Silver Room. Engraved gems. Ornaments. Military medals and decorations. Babylonian seal cylinders.

23. Fans and textile fabrics. Lazarus Collection of Fans.

24. European porcelains. Louis XVI vases, Portland Vase.

25, 26, 27, 28. Crosby-Brown Collection of the Musical Instruments of All Nations. More than 2,500 instruments.

29. Miscellaneous—Potteries. Ivories, bronzes, carvings. American antiquities. Buddhist sacred book. Hindu God Krishna. Chinese idols. Capo di Monte ware. Enamels. Medals. Siamese and Burmese coins.

The Museum also possesses extensive collections of portraits, medals, and various historic relics of Washington, Franklin and Lafayette.

The PAINTINGS, which fill eleven galleries on the second floor, number over 700, and comprise "examples of nearly all the important schools of



DIANA'S HUNTING PARTY.

By Hans Makart. On canvas 31 × 14 feet. Presented by Mrs. Ellen Josephine Banker.

painting from Jan Van Eyck and Hubert Van Eyck (1390-1440) to the latest and most interesting of the modern painters."

Of the 700 pictures it would be impossible to designate even in limited number those which for one quality or another deserve special attention. For our purpose it will be of practical aid to one whose time is limited to name some of the paintings which are most popular. The explanatory notes marked "C." are from the catalogue.

Twenty-five of the most popular pictures in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

181. The Mystery of Life. Carl Marr. An old man tired of life, having courted death in every form without avail, discovers the lifeless form of a beautiful young girl on the shore, and cries in the agony and pity of his heart to his Maker to know why one so young and beautiful should be lost, and he, worn, weary and sad, allowed to live.—C.

232. Washington Crossing the Delaware. Emanuel Leutze. On Dec. 25, 1776, Washington determined to surprise the British at Trenton. Christmas night was selected for the enterprise. "The river was so full of floating ice that at first it was doubtful whether a crossing could be effected at all. A storm of sleet and snow had just commenced, and the night became excessively dark and dreary. The perilous voyage began early in the evening in boats and bateaux, but it was nearly four in the morning before the little army was mustered on the Jersey shore."—C.

235. Last Moments of John Brown. Thomas Hovenden. John Brown, the Abolitionist, having invaded Virginia with a band of followers for the purpose of liberating the slaves by inciting an insurrection, was condemned to death and hanged at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859. "He met his death with serene composure."

247. Christopher Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand the Catholic and Isabella of Castile. Vacslav von Brozik (1852-1901).

317. Peace and Plenty. George Inness.

417. Religious Procession in Brittany. Jules Breton (1827—). In Brittany almost every saint has his special patronage and on his fête day a pilgrimage or *pardon* is celebrated, when indulgence for past sins is obtained. These *pardons* take place at fixed periods around about certain churches, but often in uncultivated fields, where tents are erected, and where the fête continues for several days, and is attended by thousands of the peasantry.—C.

448. The Last Token—A Christian Martyr. Gabriel Max (1840—).

451. "Lost." A. F. A. Schenck.

499. Weaning the Calves. Rosa Bonheur.

525. The Storm. ("Paul and Virginia.") Pierre Auguste Cot.

593. "Friedland, 1807." Meissonier. To A. T. Stewart, who purchased the picture, the artist wrote: "I did not intend to paint a battle—I wanted to paint Napoleon at the zenith of his glory; I wanted

to paint the love, the adoration, of the soldiers for the great Captain in whom they had faith, and for whom they were ready to die." "Friedland" was purchased at the Stewart sale for $66,000 by Judge Henry Hilton, and by him presented to the Museum.

600. L'Attentat d'Anagni. Albert Maignan. Boniface VIII., a native of Anagni, was elected Pope in 1294. Philip the Fair, of France, resisted his authority in spiritual matters, and compelled him to take refuge in his native town. Hither he was pursued. The picture represents the moment when Boniface says to his assailants, "Here is my neck; here is my head; strike! but I will die Pope." Boniface was thrown into prison, and though liberated by the people of Anagni, died within a month.—C.

615. Woodland and Cattle. F. A. Bonheur. (A brother of Rosa Bonheur.)

618. The Defense of Champigny. Edouard Detaille. An episode of the Franco-Prussian War.

622. The Vintage. Léon Augustin L'hermitte.

634. The Balloon. Julien Dupré.

644. The Death of a Vendean Chief. Robert Wylie. The picture depicts an incident in the romantic insurrection of the inhabitants of La Vendée, France, March 1793, to March, 1796, against the over-harsh interference of the revolutionists with the rights of their simple community.—C.

654. The Hunter's Story. A. Glisenti. The picture represents one of the peculiar customs of a certain part of Italy—the collection of a bounty of eggs from neighbors keeping hens, by one who has killed a fox.—C.

686. The Poacher's Death. Karl Wilhelm Hubner.

694. Peter Sonnavater and Master Knut's Opprobrious Entry into Stockholm, in 1526. C. G. Hellquist. The two Swedish Bishops, after their unsuccessful rebellion against Gustavus I., sought refuge with the Archbishop Olaf, but he treacherously betrayed them to the King's servants, who, dressing them in rags, and putting a crown of straw on Sonnävater's head, and a mitre of birch-bark on Knut's, mounted them on starving horses and brought them through Upsala to Stockholm in a Shrove-tide procession, amidst jeers and insults. They were led to the market-place, and, after drinking to the executioner's health, were broken on the wheel.—C.

706. The Horse Fair. Rosa Bonheur. This is the original picture, which is so well known from numerous reproductions. It was purchased at the Stewart sale in 1887 for $55,500 by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and by him presented to the Museum.

713. A Quartette. Wm. T. Dannat.

716. Boatmen at Barcelona. V. D. Baixeras.

721. Diana's Hunting Party. Hans Makart.

723. Justinian in Council. Jean Joseph Benjamin-Constant. On canvas 21 feet 6 inches by 12 feet 2 inches. Justinian I., surnamed the Great, was a Byzantine Emperor of the sixth century. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of Roman law known generally as the *Justinian Code.*



THE NEW YORK TIMES BUILDING—TIMES SQUARE, BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Herald and Times Squares.

Two points which are of interest because of recent and rapid development as business, hotel and amusement centers, are Herald and Times Squares. Both are to have in the immediate future vastly increased importance by reason of their close connection with the several tunnel and rapid transit systems of communication now under construction; and in anticipation of the new condition thus to be created, real estate transactions and building operations of amazing magnitude are transforming these two points in a way comparable only to the changes wrought in the sky-scraper districts of the lower part of Manhattan Island. Department stores of proportions heretofore unknown have been built; and tens of millions of dollars have been invested in hotels and theaters.

Herald Square, at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, 33d and 36th streets, takes its name from the Herald Building, which is its most beautiful architectural adornment. It was formerly called Greeley Square, after Horace Greeley, whose statue is here; there is also a statue of William E. Dodge, a New York merchant. The terminal station of the Pennsylvania Railroad will occupy four blocks between Seventh and Ninth avenues, one block west from Herald Square, and the Long Island Railroad Tunnel will have its station here. In the near future the rapid transit tunnel may be extended from 42d street south under Broadway, with a station in Herald Square. On the west are the Macy and the Saks stores. The small plot of ground on the corner of 34th street, making a jog in the Macy building, has an interesting history. The plot contains only 1,154 square feet. The Macys wanted it, to complete their site, but refused to pay the price demanded. It was bought for $375,000, or at the rate of $324.95 per square foot, by Henry Siegel, who has rented it with a $40,000 four-story building on it, for twenty years at an annual rental of $40,000, or 5% on $800,000. On the east side of the Square the Broadway Tabernacle, for many years one of the best known pulpits of New York, was in 1901 sold for $1,300,000; and on the site a twenty-story hotel is building, to cost with the ground $3,000,000. The Tabernacle has built a new edifice at Broadway and 56th street.

The Herald Building.—In Herald Square at West 35th street and the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, the *New York Herald* occupies a building which is one of the architectural adornments of the city. The style is of the early Italian Renaissance, the exterior is profusely covered with decoration most delicate in design, and among the conspicuous features are the unbroken roof and the colonnades of the first story. The purpose of the colonnades is to give public view of the *Herald* printing, and we shall find here one of the interesting sights of New York. On the Sixth avenue



THE HERALD BUILDING.

side may be seen the process of preparing the plates for the press. In brief, it is this: When the flat form of type making a page is received from the composing room upstairs, a papier-mâché mold is made of it. The paper mold, bent to the shape of a half-cylinder, forms a matrix, in which is cast the printing plate of type-metal, curved to the proper shape to fit the cylinders of the press. From the Broadway colonnade we may see the printing plates fastened on to the press cylinders, and the presses in operation. The paper is fed from rolls into one end of the press, and comes out at the other end printed, pasted, cut, folded and counted. The largest press has a capacity of 5,000 four-page papers per minute, 300,000 per hour; or 2,500 eight-page papers per minute or 150,000 per hour. When we have watched the *Herald* presses we have seen one of the mechanical marvels of the age. From 9 to 12 in the morning visitors are escorted through the building.

Times Square, at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh avenue, from 42d street to 47th street, takes its name from the twenty-five-story building of the *New York Times,* which dominates the district and is one of the most conspicuous architectural monuments of the town. The Square is a center of great hotels and amusement places. On the corner of 42d street is the fourteen-story Hotel Knickerbocker, built by Col. John Jacob Astor at a cost of $4,500,000; and two blocks above on the west side is the Hotel Astor, owned by William Waldorf Astor, and costing, together with the site, $5,000,000.

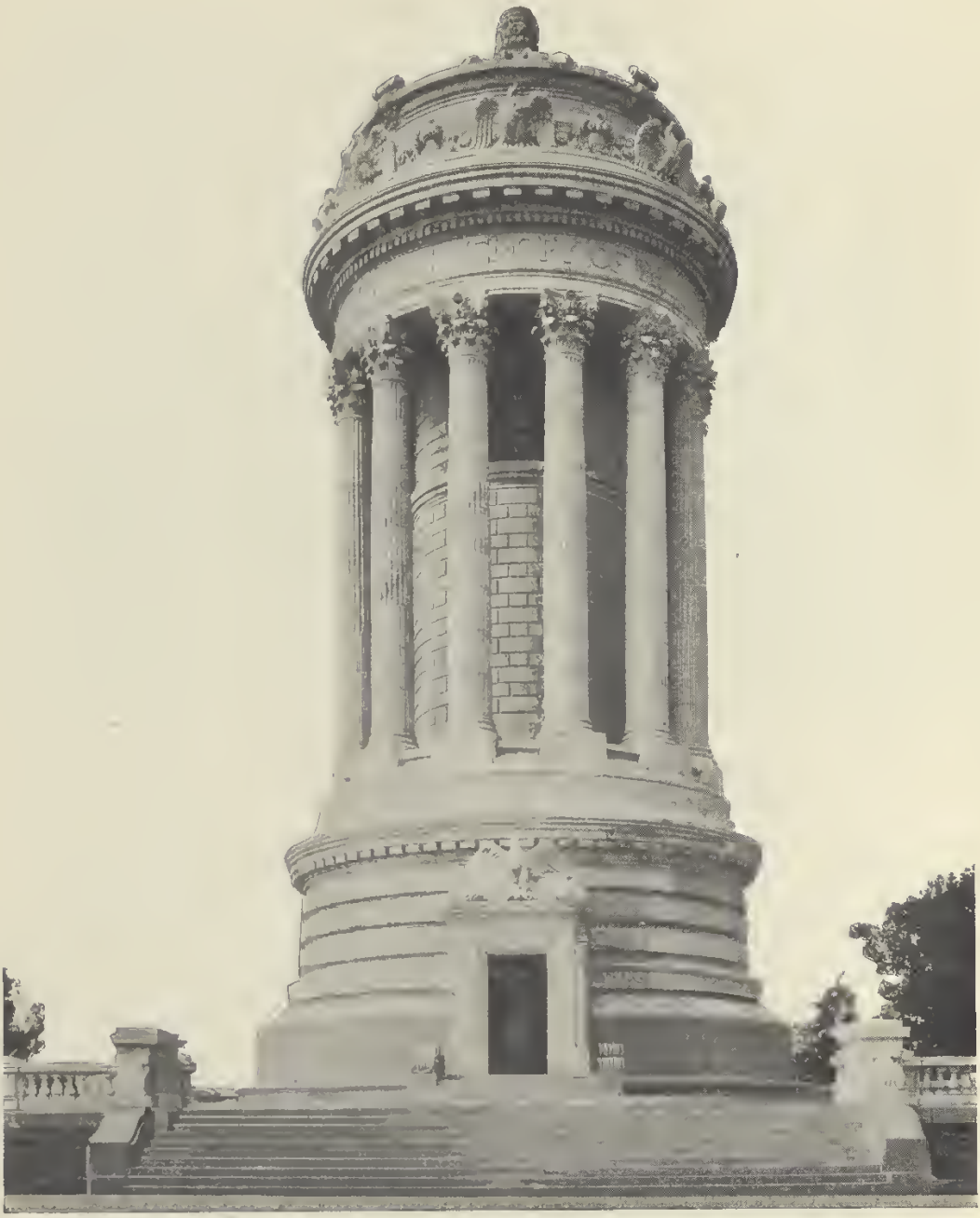
Riverside Drive.

A district of much interest is the plateau north of 110th street, on the West Side, between the Hudson River and Morningside Park. It contains Grant's Tomb on Riverside Drive, and Columbia University and the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights. These several points may be visited in connection. A convenient method is to go by the Park stage line from 72d street on Riverside Drive to Grant's Tomb, then to walk to Columbia and the Cathedral, and return by Amsterdam avenue or Broadway (Boulevard) car. See list of routes elsewhere.

Riverside Park, which begins at 72d street, extends along the slopes and bluffs of the Hudson for three miles to 130th street, forming what Sir Henry Irving has pronounced the most magnificent residential avenue in the world. It was a park in nature; and for the most part the natural contours have been preserved, with many of the trees of the original forest. Along the bluff, which in places attains an elevation of 130 feet, runs Riverside Drive, one of the grandest and most beautiful urban drives in the world. It gives a succession of picturesque views of the Hudson and the Palisades, and is lined on the east with fine houses. The "Riverside Section" is one of the high-class residential districts. On the south side of 89th street is the home of Isaac L. Rice; on the north side that built by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, now Mrs. Bishop Potter; at 90th street, the home of John H. Matthews, the soda water manufacturer; 100th street, Peter Doelger, the brewer; 102d street, the house with a glass room on the second floor, Mrs. Bertha Foster, whose husband made a fortune from a patent glove hook; 108th street, S. G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank. The New York Orphan Asylum plot fronting the Drive, from 73d to 74th streets, was acquired in 1901 by Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, who paid for it $860,000, and here Mr. Schwab has built at a reported cost of $2,000,000 one of the most magnificent residences in America.

At 89th street is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, to commemorate the citizens of New York who had part in the Civil War. The structure is modeled upon the choragic monuments of ancient Athens; it is a circular building of pure white marble, with a peristyle of twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high. It was provided by the city at a cost of $250,000, and was dedicated in 1902.

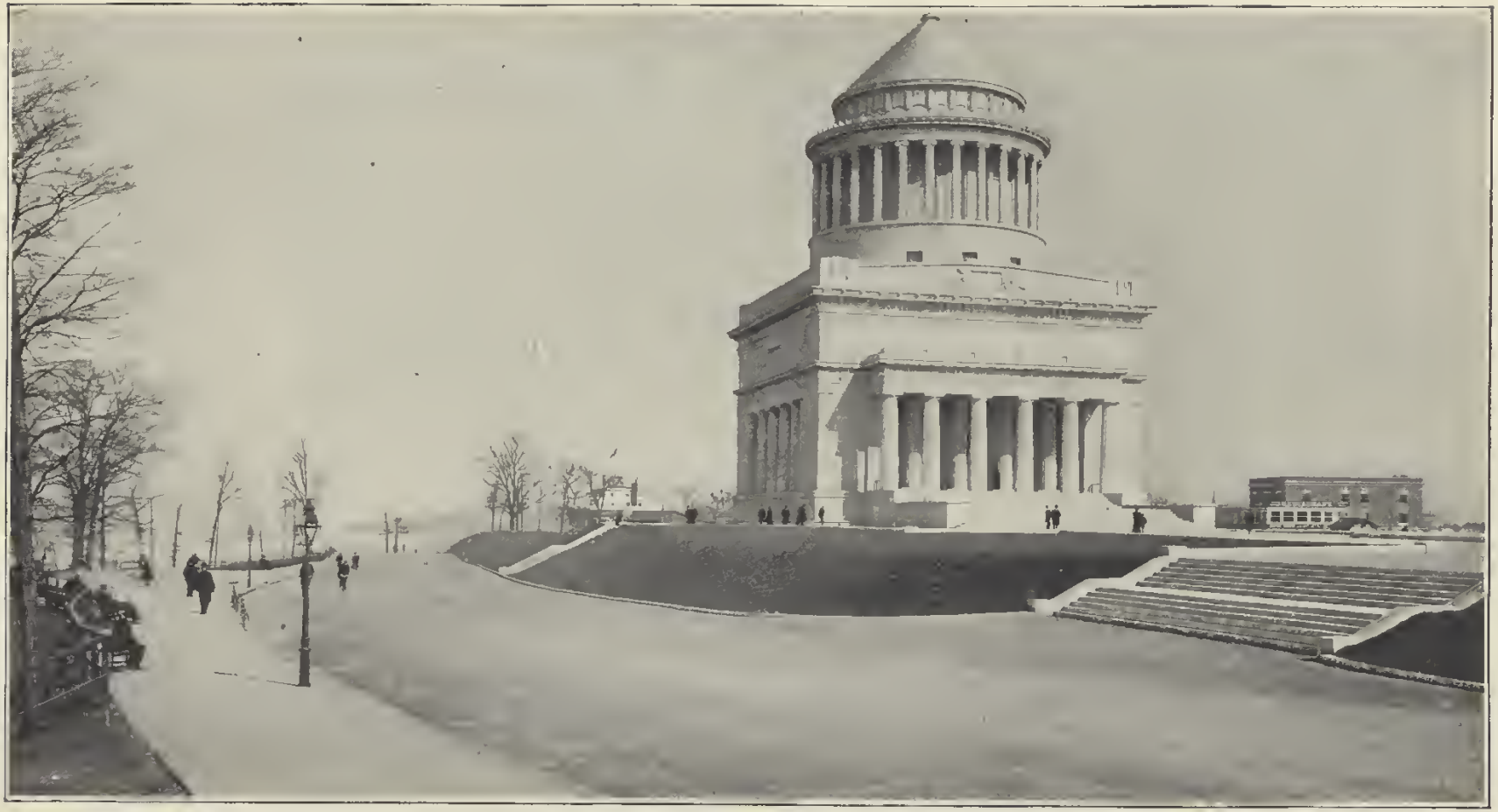
A copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, a gift from the school children of the city, stands at 89th street. The boat house of Columbia is on the river bank at 115th street. Across the open fields at 116th street are seen the buildings of Columbia University and Barnard College, and shortly beyond we come to the ascent upon which rises the Tomb of General Grant. The spot is one of natural grandeur and beauty of surroundings. The bluff rises 130 feet above the river, and is clothed with great forest trees, good to look upon, and through the openings giving many lovely vistas. Below is the broad expanse of the Hudson, animated here and there with sail and steam; opposite are the green slopes of New Jersey, with the Palisades stretching away to the north until they soften in the distance and merge in the purple haze. The view look-



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

ing up the Hudson from Claremont is justly famous. It would have been difficult to find a grander site than this one on Riverside Drive for the monumental pile which New York has erected here to the memory of the great General.

This point of the Drive has retained the name of Claremont, from an old family mansion, which stands north of the Tomb, and is now the Claremont Inn restaurant. Beyond the Claremont slopes the east drive circles and returns on the west side of the Tomb. A steel viaduct one-third of a mile in length spanning Manhattan Valley provides for a northern extension of the Drive to a connection with the Harlem Speedway, which gives a continuous elevated boulevard for a distance of ten miles along the Hudson and the Harlem. Ultimately the Riverside Drive will be extended to connect with Boulevard Lafayette.



GRANT'S TOMB AT CLAREMONT—LOOKING UP THE HUDSON.

Grant's Tomb.

GRANT'S TOMB is on Riverside Drive at 123d street. For routes see elsewhere. It is open daily, Sunday included, from 10 to 5. The monument occupies a commanding site overlooking the Hudson, and is itself a conspicuous object in the river views. It was designed by John H. Duncan ,and is constructed of white granite from Maine, with white marble interior. The proportions are imposing. The square structure is 90 feet on the side and 72 feet in height; the circular cupola with Ionic columns is 70 feet in diameter, and the dome rises 150 feet from the ground. The apex of the monument is 280 feet above the river. From the plaza on the south side steps 70 feet wide ascend to the portico, which has double lines of Doric columns before the entrance, with its massive, bronze doors. Above the portico two sculptured figures by J. Massey Rhind, emblematic of Peace and War, flank a panel, on which are inscribed the words: LET US HAVE PEACE.* The decorative scheme provides for bronze statues and groups on the portico, parapet and dome.

The interior plan is cruciform, 76 feet between the walls. The four great piers of the rotunda carry arches whose crowns are 50 feet from the floor; the circular gallery, supported by the arches, is 40 feet in diameter; the dome rises 105 feet above the floor. In the pendentives sculptured reliefs by Rhind symbolize Youth, Military Life, Civil Life and Death. In small rooms surrounding the rotunda stands of battle flags will lend a touch of color. The hush of the vast chamber, the mellowed light and the simplicity and dignity of the architectural plan and details combine to give solemnity to the place.

Through a circular opening in the floor the sarcophagus is seen in the crypt directly beneath the center of the dome. It is of polished red porphyry from Montello, Wis., and is supported upon a pedestal of granite from Quincy, Mass. Upon the lid is the name *Ulysses S. Grant.* The companion sarcophagus, a counterpart in material and design,was here provided in compliance with an expressed wish of General Grant that Mrs. Grant should lie by his side.

General Grant died at Mount McGregor, July 23, 1885. The remains lay in state in the New York City Hall, and were viewed by 300 000 people before being conveyed to the temporary tomb at Riverside. The funeral was the grandest pageant New York has seen. The procession was eight miles in length, and it was estimated that an assemblage of a million people lined the route.

The Tomb was built with a fund raised by the Grant Monument Association; there were 90,000 contributors, and the fund with accrued interest

* This was the concluding sentence of General Grant's letter of May 29, 1868, accepting the nomination for the Presidency. It was the expression of his earnest desire for reconciliation between the North and the South. The historic phrase was well chosen for perpetuation here. The Civil War was a conflict between brothers; its termination meant the restoration of their union. It is fitting, then, that this monument to the General, who commanded the victorious Union armies, should have inscribed upon it not a record of his triumphs over the enemy, but the sentiment which he himself uttered, significant of the end for which the battle had been fought—the "peace" of reconciled and reunited brothers—a peace the realization of which has made Grant's achievements and fame the heritage of a common country.



GRANT'S TOMB. PHOTO COPYRIGHT, 1895, BY LOEFFLER, N. Y.

aggregated $600,000. The cornerstone was laid by President Harrison, April 27, 1892. Sealed in it were copies of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States and Articles of Confederation; a Bible, the "Memoirs" of General Grant, an American flag, badges of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and eleven medals struck in United States mints in commemoration of events in General Grant's life. On April 27, 1897, the seventy-fifth anniversary of General Grant's birth, the monument was dedicated with imposing ceremonies, a military, naval and civic parade in which 50,000 men were in line, an address by President

McKinley, and an oration by Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Grant Monument Association.

Among the earliest contributors to the monument fund had been the Chinese statesman, Li Hung Chang, between whom and General Grant a friendship had existed since their meeting in China during the General's trip around the world. Every year after General Grant's death Li Hung Chang had sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington a wreath to be placed at the tomb. When Li was in the United States in 1896 he visited the temporary tomb at Riverside and laid upon the sarcophagus a wreath of smilax, laurel and orchids. The following year he sent a gingko tree, to be planted here; it is on the north side of the Tomb, and the bronze tablet records in Chinese and English texts:*

> **This tree is planted at the side of the tomb of General U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, for the purpose of commemorating his greatness, by Li Hung Chang, Guardian of the Prince, Grand Secretary of State, Earl of the First Order Yang Hu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China, Vice-President of the Board of Censors. Kwang Hsu, 23rd year, 4th moon, May, 1897.**

Near Grant's Tomb, on the edge of the bluff, is a little monument marking the grave of "an amiable child." The inscriptions have been blurred by the passing of a hundred years, but we may read them still:

> **Erected to the memory of an amiable child. St. Claire Pollock, died 15 July, 1797, in the 5 year of his age.**
> **Man that is born of a woman is of few years and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow and continueth not.**

At the time referred to this was called Strawberry Hill, and was the country home of George Pollock, a New York merchant. Shortly thereafter Mr. Pollock failed in business, was forced to sell his Strawberry Hill property, and went to England. In a letter which he wrote thence to Mrs. Gulian C. Verplanck, under date of Jan. 18, 1800, we have this record of the child's grave:

> There is a small enclosure near your boundary fence within which lie the remains of a favorite child, covered by a marble monument. . . The surrounding ground will fall into the hands of I know not whom, whose prejudice or better taste may remove the monument and lay the enclosure open. You will confer a peculiar and interesting favor upon me by allowing me to convey the enclosure to you, so that you will consider it a part of your own estate, keeping it, however, always enclosed and sacred. There is a white marble funeral urn prepared to place on the monument which will not lessen its beauty. I have long considered those grounds as of my own creation having selected them when wild, and brought the place to its present form. Having so long and so delightfully resided there, I feel an interest in it that I cannot get rid of but with time.

It is an extremely curious and interesting circumstance that the little grave, which was in 1800 the subject of a father's solicitude, should have endured through the vicissitudes of a hundred years, and been preserved amid the changes which have converted the remote country seat of Strawberry Hill into the Riverside Park of to-day—the spot of isolated seclusion into a place of thronging thousands. More suggestive still is that chance of time which has brought into juxtaposition here on Riverside Drive the magnificent Tomb of the great General—a nation's shrine, and the humble grave of "an amiable child," who died more than a century ago "in the 5 year of his age."

*With the gingko or maidenhair (*Salisburia adiantifolia*) was planted as a companion tree a Chinese cork tree (*Phellodendron amurense*).



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON.



THE LOW MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Morningside Heights.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY is on Morningside Heights, between Broadway and Amsterdam avenue, 116th to 120th street.

PRESIDENT SETH LOW of Columbia University called the Morningside Heights the "Acropolis of the New World"; and to make good the name has crowned the plateau with the Low Memorial Library, pure Greek in design and with Pallas Athene at the threshold. The Library was given by President Low as a memorial of his father, Abiel Abbott Low, a citizen of Brooklyn and merchant of New York. The Library fronts on 116th street and is approached by the South Court, which is the principal entrance to the University grounds. The court is 350 by 130 feet, and consists of a paved esplanade, with granite wall and balustrade on three sides, and great Italian stone vases, fountains, flowers and shrubs, and broad steps leading up to the Library grade, 10 feet above the street. It is in the Italian style, and is an architectural feature unique in America. The two Irish yews, one on each side of the stairway, were brought to America more than a century ago, and were transplanted here from the old college site in 49th street. The flag standard was presented by Lafayette Post, No 140, G. A. R. The Library building, of Indiana limestone on a granite base, cost $1,500,000, and is considered one of the purest examples of classical Greek architecture in America. The plan is that of a Maltese cross, the central feature being the rotunda, vaulted by the immense dome. A panel above the portico contains the record of Columbia's past:

> **King's College, founded in the Province of New York by royal charter in the reign of George II. Perpetuated as Columbia College by the people of the State of New York, when they became free and independent: maintained and cherished from generation to generation for the advancement of the public good and the glory of Almighty God.**

In the Library is treasured the old iron crown that once formed the finial of King's College. With its 285,000 volumes the Library ranks fourth in value of book collections in this country. The reading room is open to the public daily and at night.

The group of buildings of which the Library is the center will number fifteen. Those completed are the Engineering Building, Earl, Havemeyer, Schermerhorn and Fayerweather Halls, and the first story of University Hall, which when completed will contain a gymnasium, a theater and a dining hall. The University grounds of eighteen acres cost $2,000,000. The Campus, at the north end of the grounds, with its groves of oaks and chestnuts, is surrounded with a massive iron fence; this has on the Broadway side a bronze gate, which is a memorial of Herbert Mapes ('90 Arts and '92 Mines), who shortly after graduation sacrificed his life in an endeavor to rescue two girls from death by drowning.

Columbia occupies historic ground. Embedded in the masonry of the Engineering Building on the Broadway side is a bronze tablet erected by the Sons of the Revolution—

> **To commemorate the Battle of Harlem Heights, won by Washington's troops on this site, September 16, 1776.**

The relief pictures the charge of the Rangers and riflemen under Major Andrew Leitch, of Virginia, and Colonel Thomas Knowlton, of Connecti-

cut. Leitch is represented as fallen, and Knowlton with waving sword encouraging his men. Both were mortally wounded in the charge, Knowlton bequeathing to us his dying declaration, "I do not value my life if we but get the day." In the main battle which followed, on the plateau which lies to the west, the Americans did "get the day" in the face of superior numbers, and won a victory which inspired lasting courage and confidence in the Patriot army.

Across Broadway from Columbia is Barnard College, for women, the three halls—Fisk, Milbank and Brinkerhoff—forming an attractive quadrangle on 119th street. The College took its name from Dr. Charles Barnard, a former President of Columbia; it is a department of the University. Hamilton Court, a dormitory for Columbia students, with rooms for 1,000, is on Amsterdam avenue northeast of the University grounds. The Columbia Boat House on the Hudson at the foot of 115th St. was given by Edwin Gould, a graduate of 1888. The athletic field is at Williamsbridge. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, a department of Columbia, is on West 59th street.

Teachers College, opposite Columbia, at 120th street, is for the training of teachers. It was founded in 1886 by Miss Grace Dodge, and is now a part of Columbia University. The Horace Mann School is a large private school conducted in connection with the College. Visitors are welcome from Monday to Friday inclusive, in the College from 9 to 5, and in the School from 9 to 1. The Kindergarten hours for visitors are 9 to 1 on Tuesday and Thursday. Visitors from a distance will be received at other times.



TEACHERS COLLEGE.



CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

From the original architects' drawing. Courtesy of Heins & La Farge.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE (Protestant Episcopal) is building on Cathedral Heights, a name which has been given to the southern end of Morningside Heights, between Morningside Park and Amsterdam avenue. The site, which embraces three city blocks, from 110th to 113th streets, cost $850,000. The cornerstone was laid in 1892; the Belmont Chapel has been finished, and the whole structure will be built in from forty to fifty years, at an estimated cost of $6,000,000. The architects are Heins & La Farge.

The Cathedral will face the west. The exterior length will be 520 feet, width of front 172 feet, across the transepts 290 feet. Of the seven towers, the four on the sides will be 158 feet, the two in front 284 feet, and the central tower will rise 445 feet from floor to top of cross. The nave will be 180 feet long, the chancel vault 115 feet high. Thus it is seen that the Cathedral will surpass any ecclesiastical edifice in America, and in its dignity of design, grandeur of proportions and superb situation, will take rank with the great cathedrals of the Old World.

At the suggestion of Bishop Potter, there will be surrounding the Choir seven Chapels of Tongues, in which Sabbath services will be held in seven different languages. The German Chapel will be the first one built.

A feature of the Choir will be the eight pillars surrounding the three



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ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

sides of the altar; these will be mammoth monoliths of polished Maine granite, each one 54 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet in diameter, and weighing 120 tons. These are building stones surpassed only by the 60-foot columns in the Cathedral of St. Isaac in St. Petersburg. The cost of the eight pillars in position will be $200,000.

The Crypt, which was quarried out of the solid rock, has been completed, and services are held in it on Sunday. The Crypt is open to visitors on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 4 to 6 P. M. For visits at other times parties of five or more may arrange with the sexton, C. F. Barnard, at 110th street and Amsterdam avenue. There is no admission fee at any time. The Crypt contains the Tiffany Chapel, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair at Chicago. On the walls are hung two of the eight Barberini tapestries which will be used for the mural adornment of the completed Cathedral. They picture "Scenes from the Life of Christ." The two in the Crypt are "The Visit of the Wise Men" and "The Resurrection." These tapestries were among the weaves of the celebrated Papal tapestry manufactory, founded by Cardinal Barberini at Rome in 1633, under patronage of Pope Urban VIII. They were intended

for the Barberini Palace, and remained in the Barberini family until, a few years ago, the Princess Barberini was induced to sell them to provide a dowry for a daughter. They were purchased for $75,000 by Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles, and hy her were bequeathed to the Cathedral.

Opposite the Cathedral grounds on 113th street is ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Protestant Episcopal, one of the noble institutions of the city.

The Harlem River and Beyond.

The HARLEM RIVER, seven miles long, separates Manhattan Island from the mainland. It connects the Hudson with the East River and Long Island Sound, and Congress has made it a ship canal for approach to the Sound without going through Hell Gate. For much of its course it flows through a picturesque valley, and the natural attractions, together with the great bridges which span the river, make it a popular resort. All the points here named are on the west side of the city.

The VIADUCT at 155th street, four-fifths mile long, which connects Washington Heights, by way of the Central Bridge, with Jerome avenue, was built at a cost of $2,000,000, and ranks as one of the greatest of the engineering works of its class. Below the Viaduct, on Eighth avenue, are the New York ball grounds. On the crest of Washington Heights, north of the Viaduct, is seen the Jumel Mansion.

The JUMEL MANSION, a fine example of Colonial architecture, at 161st street, near St. Nicholas avenue, is the most famous historic house on Manhattan Island. It was built in 1758 by Roger Morris, the husband of that Mary Philipse . for whose hand the young Virginia Colonel, George Washington, had been an unsuccessful suitor. When the Revolution came



HIGH BRIDGE.



THE JUMEL MANSION.
Acquired in 1902 by the City.

on Morris espoused the Royalist side, and was compelled to flee to England. The house was confiscated, and in September, 1776, was occupied by Washington as headquarters, during the retreat of the Americans from New York. It was from here that Captain Nathan Hale was sent on his mission. In 1790 President Washington and his Cabinet were entertained here. John Jacob Astor acquired the property in 1810, and sold it to the wealthy merchant, Stephen Jumel, who had married a Rhode Island girl. After her husband's death in 1832, Madam Jumel consulted Aaron Burr for advice about her real estate, and shortly thereafter was by him inveigled into marriage, he being 78 and she 63. Burr soon squandered his wife's fortune, and she secured a divorce, became a recluse and shut herself up in one of the rooms of the house, where she died in 1865. The house is now owned by the city, to be preserved as a permanent museum. Among the relics of Washington still preserved are thirteen ears of corn which Washington tied together, saying, "as the ears of corn would grow and multiply under cultivation, so the Thirteen Colonies would increase and become great under a good government." The Daughters of the American Revolution have provided a tablet to commemorate Washington's association with the Jumel Mansion. Tradition has it that Halleck wrote his Marco Bozzaris while a guest here.

High Bridge, at West 175th street, carries across the Harlem the original Croton aqueduct, which brings the city water from Croton River and Lake in Westchester county. The bridge is 1,460 feet in length; the crown of the highest of the fourteen arches is 116 feet above the river. The bridge footway affords fine views, and from below the arches gives many pleasing vistas. At the Manhattan end is the water tower shown in our illustra-



WASHINGTON BRIDGE.

tion, and back of this is a high-service reservoir; it is worth while climbing to the top for the view. The grounds adjacent constitute the High Bridge Park.

The original Croton waterworks were completed in 1842; the aqueduct is thirty miles long, and has a flowing capacity of 90,000,000 gallons daily. In 1890 a second aqueduct was opened, which extends from Croton Lake to 135th street, a distance of thirty and one-half miles, and has a capacity of 290,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The average depth of the tunnel under ground is 170 feet, in some places reaching 350 feet. It goes under the Harlem through solid rock 307 feet below the bed of the river, and then rises 400 feet in a perpendicular shaft at the point where the stone water station is seen between High Bridge and Washington Bridge. The aqueduct is the largest tunnel in the world; five years were spent in building it, and the cost was nearly $20,000,000. The average daily consumption of water in Manhattan and the Bronx is about 251 000,000 gallons; the estimated supply available when new dams now building shall be completed will be 280,000,000. Brooklyn gets its water from Long Island.

The SPEEDWAY (Harlem River Driveway) is a road on the west bank of the Harlem, built by the city at a cost of nearly $3 000,000, for the special use of drivers of fast horses. It is four and one-quarter miles in length, beginning at 155th street and extending north to Dykeman street, where connection is made with the extension of Riverside Drive. The Speedway races on pleasant afternoons attract thousands of spectators. For route see Speedway in general list of routes.

The WASHINGTON BRIDGE, just north of High Bridge, at West 181st street, is an imposing structure of steel, iron and granite, in size and grandeur of proportions second only to the Brooklyn Bridge. It is 2,384 feet in length, and 80 feet wide; the two central arches have a span of 510 feet each, and their crowns are 135 feet above the river. The cost was nearly $2,700,000. Bordering the east approach are the grounds of the Ogden estate. The river slope has been made a public park. On the east bank of the river are the tracks of the New York Central, and New York & Putnam roads; on the west side is the Speedway. The view to the north is toward Kingsbridge. On the left are Washington Heights, and Fort George, named

from a Revolutionary redoubt and now given over to beer saloons. The Isabella Heimath, on the crest of the hill near Fort George, is a home for old men and women; it was given in memory of Anna Ottendorfer by her husband, Oswald Ottendorfer, founder of the *Staats-Zeitung*. On the east side of the river are Morris Heights and University Heights, where may be seen the dome of the University Library. Beyond is the tower of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, founded at a cost of $2,000,000 by the New York shipbuilder, William H. Webb.

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is at University Heights, and is reached by the Sixth avenue elevated to 155th street, thence N. Y. & Putnam R. R. to Morris Heights station. The Hall, which is one of the buildings enclosing the campus of the New York University, is a granite colonnade 500 feet in length, built about the Library. It contains 150 panels, in which will be set bronze tablets for the names of 150 great Americans. The selection of the subjects to be honored is entrusted to a committee of 100 members, made up of college presidents, educators, professors of history, scientists, publicists, editors, authors and chief justices, the selection finally to be approved by the New York University Senate. Only persons born in the United States and deceased at least ten years are eligible. Twenty-nine names were chosen in 1900; eleven others were selected in 1905, and five will be added every fifth year, until in the year 2,000 the roll of 150 shall be complete. With each individual's name is inscribed a quotation from his speeches or writings; and in the Museum of the Hall of Fame, portraits and other memorials will be preserved. A



THE HALL OF FAME.

Hall of Fame for women was added in 1905. The names selected in 1900 and 190 are: Statesmen—Washington, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Clay, Webster, Lincoln, Jurists—Marshall, Kent, Story. Soldiers—John Paul Jones, Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Robert E. Lee. Students—Fulton, Whitney, Morse, Audubon, Gray, Agassiz. Teachers and Preachers—Edwards, Channing, Mann, Beecher. Authors—Irving, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier. Septimi (a seventh class)—Gilbert, Stuart, Cooper, Peabody. Women—Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Maria Mitchell. The Hall of Fame was a gift to the New York University from Miss Helen Gould. The original sum given for the purpose was $100,000, but it is estimated that the completed edifice will have cost $250,000.

Bronx Park.

For route see general list of routes elsewhere.

BRONX PARK lies on both sides of the Bronx River, between Williamsbridge and West Farms. The river, which took its name from Jonas Broncks, one of the early Dutch proprietors, rises near the Connecticut line, and flows into Long Island Sound. It is a river in name only, and one only needs to look upon the narrow and shallow stream to appreciate the humor of the command sent by the British authorities to Lord Admiral Howe, to "send a couple of frigates up the Bronx River to protect our forces and fire into the enemy whenever seen."

The river as we see it in the Park is a picturesque stream flowing between rocky dells and through peaceful reaches, and presenting many charming bits of scenery. It was resorted to by artists and pictured on many a canvas long before the conversion of the territory into a park revealed its loveliness to the public eye. As with other recently acquired parks which have absorbed private estates, Bronx Park retains relics of a former occupancy. On the river slope in one of the most charming glens is the Lorillard mansion, which was built about 1855 by Pierre Lorillard, and is now used for park and police purposes. On the opposite side of the stream below the bridge is the site of the old Lorillard snuff mill, whose wheels turned by the Bronx waterpower ground out in snuff the Lorillard fortune. Appropriately enough, the Botanical Garden gardeners now grow near the old mill specimens of the several varieties of tobacco. An interesting natural feature of the Park is the Rocking Stone. This is a granite boulder deposited in the glacial epoch, and poised so perfectly upon a granite pedestal that the human arm may cause it to rock in an arc of about 2 inches. The stone is 7 feet high, 10 feet broad and 8 feet through, having an estimated weight of 30 tons. It is in the Zoological Park. Of the 662 acres comprised in the Park area, 250 have been given to a botanical garden, and 261 to a zoological park. Both institutions are corporations, managed by trustees and occupying their sites by an arrangement with the city.

The NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, in Bronx Park, near the Bedford Park Station of the Harlem Railroad, is open daily, Sunday included, from 9 to 5; the Museum from 9:30 to 5. Admission is free. The Museum contains collections of Economic Botany, showing vegetable products, processes of manufacture and uses to which put, as various fibres, wood

made into paper, sugar cane into refined sugar, chocolate, cork, cottonseed, wines, cereals, turpentine, etc. The collections of Scientific Botany include the famous Torrey Herbarium deposited by Columbia University and valued at $175 000. The conservatories contain tens of thousands of growing plants, shrubs and trees, gathered from all quarters of the globe, many rare and costly, such as the palms given by Miss Helen Gould and the wonderfully great anthurium given by Mrs. F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass. The outdoor beds and plantations show many family groups of plants, flowers, shrubs and trees; and there are miles of walks with flower borders. In value and completeness the Garden will rival the Kew Gardens of London and the Jardin des Plantes of Paris.

The NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PARK has an ideal site in Bronx Park, and is in plan and extent unequalled by any institution of its class in the world. The outdoor ranges for mammals, the reptile house and the vast flying cage for birds have been prepared with a view to approximating as closely as possible the natural conditions of life of the occupants, and the very successful way in which this has been accomplished enables us to see the animals as they are in nature. The Society's Official Guide may be procured at the entrance. There is a restaurant on the grounds.

Van Cortlandt Park.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK, at the extreme north end of the city, comprises in its diversified area a high ridge which carries the Croton aqueduct, a wide level plain which is a parade ground of the National Guard, and a lake resorted to in winter by skaters and players of the Scotch game of curling; then there are golf links, ball grounds, and, as the chief thing of interest, the Van Cortlandt Mansion. The house is an interesting example of Dutch architecture. It was built by Frederick Van Cortlandt in 1748; and the thick rubble stone walls are as solid to-day as a century and a half ago. Near by is the old saw and grist mill. A row of horse chestnuts is reputed to be 175 years old. In 1896 the house was given by the Park Commission into the custody of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, by whom it is maintained as a public museum. It is open daily, 10 to 6 in summer, 10 to 5 in winter; 2 to 6 on Sunday. Admission 25 cents on Thursdays; on other days free. The interior has an old-fashioned air, but it tells all through the story of substantial means and generous living. There are huge fireplaces faced with scriptural tiles, deep window seats, a generous wine closet in the wall, a big Dutch oven in the kitchen, and a cellar with massive hand-hewn beams of cedar and cypress, and 3-foot walls loop-holed for muskets. Washington made his headquarters here on his way to the entry of New York in 1783, and the Washington Room is now the museum, containing many Colonial and Revolutionary mementoes, among them the four-post bedstead on which Washington slept. Altogether, the Van Cortlandt House is the best relic New York has of the old regime, and it is a charming place to visit.

The Subway.

Manhattan Island is long and narrow, with the business district in the lower parts of the city and the homes in the upper part. This presents a most difficult transportation problem. Morning and evening the human flood sets south and north, and the surface and elevated lines are congested. The solution of the problem is to provide underground rapid transit systems. Plans for the first underground road were adopted in 1899, and the contract for building was awarded to John B. McDonald, on his bid of $35,000,000, reputed to be the largest individual contract ever let. The city paid this sum for the construction, and leased the road to the contractor for fifty years, under an arrangement by which at the expiration of that term the city will have received back the money paid for the road, and may then take over the equipment at a price fixed by arbitration. The work of construction was begun in 1900, and the road was in operation in 1904.

The Rapid Transit Railroad extends from the Battery north to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the west, and Bronx Park on the east. Ultimately, by connection with the Manhattan-Brooklyn Tunnel the rapid transit system will extend from Brooklyn to the Bronx. Beginning at the Battery the road follows Broadway to Park Row, thence up Park Row, with a loop in City Hall Park; Lafayette Street (Elm Street), Fourth Avenue, Park Avenue, Forty-second Street, Broadway to 169th Street, West End Ave-



STATION AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET, SHOWING SHOPS ON THE LEFT.
Photograph by P. P. Pullis.

nue to Sherman's Creek, Ellwood Avenue to Inwood Street, and Broadway to 230th Street, Kingsbridge. At 104th Street the East Side Line diverges to Lenox Avenue at 110th Street, then runs up Lenox Avenue, under the Harlem River, and through 149th Street, Westchester Avenue, Southern Boulevard and Boston Road to Bronx Park.

The Subway is rectangular, being 25 feet wide for the two-track sections, 50 feet wide for the four-track sections, and 13 feet high throughout. It has a concrete bed and a steel frame construction, as shown in the illustration on page 125. Throughout most of the length the road was excavated from the surface. A trench was dug, the bottom was lined with a concrete flooring; then a rectangular framework of steel beams was erected, with concrete walls and roof; and on the outside were spread layers of asphalt and roofing felt. The Subway is thus for the most part a covered trench with the roof near the surface, and the stairs leading to the station platforms do not have longer flights than those of the elevated roads. On Broadway, from Sixtieth to 104th Streets, the Subway is lighted by skylights in the center of the street. The tunneling is principally in the section under Central Park (at Columbus Avenue and 104th Street 80 feet below the surface), and in the Fort Washington section, where the rock tunnel through the hill of gneiss along Broadway and Eleventh Avenue, from 158th Street to a point near Fort George, is two miles long, being next to the Hoosac Tunnel the longest one in the United States. At 125th Street the West Side Line emerges and crosses Manhattan Valley on a viaduct to 135th Street, where it enters a tunnel, and at 190th Street is more than 100 feet below the surface. At 169th and



SUBWAY ENTRANCE KIOSK IN CITY HALL PARK.



CITY HALL STATION.

181st Streets the stations are hollowed out of the solid rock 110 feet underground, and are reached by elevators. The tracks are carried under the Harlem River on two steel cylinder tubes encased in concrete.

The motive power is electricity (third-rail system). The running time from City Hall Park to Ninety-sixth Street is 13 minutes for express trains, and 21 minutes for local trains.

With a total length of 21 miles, New York's $35,000,000 tunnel is the longest railroad tunnel in the world. Its construction was one of the great engineering enterprises of the twentieth century. The figures of the excavation and the construction are prodigious. There were 3,212,000 cubic yards of material to be taken out—1,900,000 of earth and 1,312,000 of rock. The construction called for 65,000 tons of steel, 8,000 tons of cast iron, 551,000 cubic yards of concrete, 910,000 square yards of waterproofing for making the Subway absolutely dry.

The largest stations are those at Brooklyn Bridge, Union Square at Fourteenth Street, and 102d Street. The stations are lined with tile, and a system of distinctive architecture and color schemes has been employed, so that a station may be known by its own particular wall colors.

At Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue is one of the most remarkable street intersection corners in the world. On the surface run the Thirty-fourth Street cars. One flight down are the Madison Avenue cars; two flights down the Rapid Transit Subway; and three flights down the Pennsylvania Railroad Tunnel.

The central power house of the underground system covers the block

bounded by Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues.

The cars used in the underground railroad are shaped like the electric ones on the elevated lines, except that they are larger and more solid.

SUBWAY STATIONS.

*Express stations are marked with an asterisk. Time may be saved by taking an express to the express station nearest to the point of destination and there changing to a local.

South Ferry,* Bowling Green,* Wall,* Fulton,* City Hall, Brooklyn Bridge,* Worth, Canal, Spring, Bleecker, Astor Place, Fourteenth,* Eighteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third, Grand Central Depot (Forty-second),* Times Square (Broadway and Forty-second), Fiftieth, Columbus Circle (Fifty-ninth Street), Sixty-sixth, Seventy-second,* Seventy-ninth, Eighty-sixth, Ninety-first, Ninety-sixth* and 103d Street.

West Side—Cathedral Parkway (110th), 116th, Manhattan, 137th, 145th, 157th.

East Side—On Lenox Avenue—110th, 116th, 125th, 135th, 145th, Mott Avenue, 149th, Jackson Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Simpson, Freeman, 174th, 177th, 180th (Bronx Park).



THE FOUR-TRACK SYSTEM AT SPRING STREET.

Tunnels and Terminals.

THERE are now under way or projected six tunnel systems for the Hudson and East rivers.

1. The Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels under the Hudson River; and their connections, the Long Island Railroad tunnels under the East River.

2. The Manhattan-Brooklyn Tunnel, which is an extension of the Rapid Transit Railroad subway system under the East River to the foot of Joralemon Street; thence to Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue and to the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, where is the station of the Long Island Railroad. The traveling time from Ann Street to the Atlantic Avenue station in Brooklyn will be between eight and ten minutes. Under the river the construction will consist of two steel tubes (each containing a track), lined and covered with concrete and connected by a diaphragm. The tunnel will be constructed by the builders of the Rapid Transit Railroad, whose bid for the tunnel and terminals was $3,000,000. The actual cost is estimated at $10,000,000. The tunnel will be operated by the constructing company for a term of thirty-five years, when it is to revert to the city, under conditions similar to those which control in the Rapid Transit Railroad contract.

3. The Forty-second Street Tunnel, which will extend across town under 42d Street, and thence under the East River to Brooklyn. It will give connection between the Rapid Transit Railroad and an extensive system of trolley lines on Long Island.

4. The old Hudson River Tunnel, which was begun a quarter-century ago, partially excavated and abandoned. A new company has been organized to complete it. The length will be 6,200 feet, or more than a mile; of this 4,500 feet have been dug. The Manhattan terminal station will occupy the block bounded by Christopher, Greenwich, Hudson and West Tenth streets.

5. A rock tunnel from Fulton Street to Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City. It will be one mile in length, and will cost with approaches $4,000,000. Ultimately the tunnel will be extended north in New York to connect with the Grand Central Depot.

6. A tunnel from Montrose and Varick avenues, Brooklyn, under the East River to Manhattan and across the town on the line of 14th Street, under the Hudson River, under the hill on which the Stevens mansion is situated, through Bergen Hill, to a point near the Hackensack River. In Manhattan there will be branches from 14th Street south under Hudson Street, College Place, Greenwich Street and Battery Place to Bowling Green; and from 14th Street north under Broadway, diagonally under Madison Square, and up Madison Avenue to 42d Street and the Grand Central Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad plan contemplates a series of through tunnels from Jersey City under the North River, Manhattan and the East River to Brooklyn. This will connect the Pennsylvania and the Long Island railroads. There will be a great central station in Manhattan. Because of the novelty of the engineering devices employed, the magnitude of the work, and the revolutionizing effect upon passenger traffic to and from the Metropolis, this Pennsylvania connection is an undertaking second in importance only to the Rapid Transit Railroad. "It will practically make Manhattan continental instead of insular." The tunnel-tube invention by which the difficulties of tunneling the Hudson have been overcome has excited the interest of the engineering world. The bed of the Hudson consists of soft mud and clay, of an oozy consistency to a great depth, and unsuited to tunnel work. An entirely new principle therefore has been adopted. Stone piers will be built resting upon the solid rock beneath the river bed. The piers will support a bridge, which will be inclosed in an 18-foot water-tight steel tube; and will carry the railroad track within the tube. The bed of the tracks in mid-stream will be 100 feet below the river bed. There will be six of the tubes; they will enter Manhattan in pairs, at 31st, 32d and 33d streets, and the tunnel extensions to the East River will cross the city under the lines of these streets. In passing under Manhattan the tunnel will be nowhere less than 19 feet below the surface. The East River tunnels will present no difficulties, for the river bottom is of solid rock. On the Jersey side the tunnel tracks will diverge from the present line of the Pennsylvania at a point on the Hackensack meadows east of Newark. Electric locomotives will be used.

The terminal station will be gigantic in dimensions; and the officials promise that it will be an architectural achievement. It will occupy a plot 1,500 feet in length by 520 in width; covering the four blocks bounded by 31st and 33d streets, and Seventh and Ninth avenues—a site acquired for the purpose at a cost of $8,000,000. It will have twenty-five tracks and more than two miles of platforms. The station will be modeled upon the Quai d'Orsay station in Paris, which is a part of the railroad system which tunnels the Seine, but the New York station will be double the size of the Paris one. A bridge will extend over the tracks from 31st to 33d streets, with stairways leading down to the tracks. The baggage will be handled by endless belts, and the equipment throughout will be of the very latest appliances. The work of construction will take three years; the cost, including terminals, will be under $50,0000,000. The payments to the City of New York, as provided by the franchise, will aggregate nearly $2,500,000 for the first twenty-five years, exclusive of the 31st Street route; with that route, if built, $50,000 additional. The amounts to be paid will be adjusted every twenty-five years.

These through tunnels of the Pennsylvania with the Long Island Railroad connection may bring to an early realization the project of a great trans-Atlantic steamship terminal at Montauk Point; and on the other hand the Pennsylvania's adoption of the tunnel plan for access to New York will defer indefinitely the building of the long talked of Hudson River Bridge.

The World Dome.

The Pulitzer (or World) Building affords from the lantern of the dome the best downtown view accessible by the public. The building itself is notable. It has twenty-two stories and an extreme height of 375½ feet. The pressroom in the basement is open to visitors. The presses have a capacity for printing, folding and counting 672,000 eight-page papers per hour.

The tower is open from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. An admission fee of 5 cents goes to a charitable fund. The view is one long to be remembered. In the East are the Brooklyn Bridge, East River, Brooklyn and the hills of Long Island. The Navy Yard (north of the Bridge) may be distinguished by the receiving ship, which looks like a huge yellow Noah's Ark. Beyond, stretching its mighty span across the East River, is the new bridge; between its towers is seen one of the Sugar Trust's refineries. To the right of the Brooklyn Bridge the tower on the horizon is the Brooklyn waterworks; to its right are the wooded heights of Prospect Park, and further to the right, Greenwood Cemetery. In that direction lies the ocean.

South is Governor's Island with the circular Castle Williams fronting the Bay. In the distance beyond the island are the Narrows, the opening between Long Island and Staten Island, through which New York's commerce passes to the Lower Bay on its way to sea. The high land to the right of the Narrows is Staten Island. The Statue of Liberty is hidden from view by the Park Row Building.

West is the North or Hudson River, with New Jersey beyond, Jersey City in the foreground and the Orange Mountains in the distance. The huge depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad is a conspicuous landmark. North of Jersey City are Hoboken, Weehawken and the Palisades of the Hudson.

North, stretching away as far as the eye can reach, the city lies spread out in a confused and bewildering expanse of street chasms, walls, roofs, chimneys, towers and steeples. We may note some of the landmarks: The immense building with the clock-tower is the New York Life; to the right of its tower is the Mills Hotel; the gilded dome with the flag is Siegel-Cooper's; in line with the east end of the New York Life is the red pile of the Waldorf-Astoria; beyond and to the right of this rise the white spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral. This side of the New York Life the highest buildings are the Central Bank, the Dun (white marble with rounded corners) and the Broadway Chambers, with the lions' heads under the cornice. Across the park are the Home Life (white with red peaked roof) and the Postal Telegraph. The distant red building in line with the Dun is the U. S. Public Stores; on the heights beyond it is Weehawken. On the Hoboken heights in line with the Broadway Chambers is the Monastery of the Passionist Fathers.

Immediately below us on the north is the Brooklyn Bridge entrance; and the elevated railroad winds its course to the Bowery, which begins just there at the curve where the road disappears from view. Extending straight north is Centre street; beyond the shot-tower is the new City Prison on the

site of the old Tombs. On the west below is City Hall Park with the City Hall and County Court House. On the south are the Tribune, American Tract Society, Times and Potter buildings and Post Office, and beyond is St. Paul's Chapel, diminutive enough from here. The Park Row Building still looms above us even at this height. The skyscrapers on the lower end of Manhattan Island cluster in an imposing group; we may distinguish among them the gilded cornice of the American Surety, the Manhattan Life overtopping all the rest, the round roof towers of the Commercial Cable, and the square red tower of the Produce Exchange.

Here and There in New York.

GREATER NEW YORK comprises the five Boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The Borough of Manhattan includes Manhattan Island and Governor's, Ellis, Bedloe's, Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's and Riker islands. The Borough of the Bronx comprises all that portion between the Harlem and Long Island Sound. The Borough of Brooklyn includes all of Kings county. The Borough of Queens includes all the annexed district lying in Queens county. The Borough of Richmond includes all of Staten Island.

THE POPULATION by the census of 1900 was, for the several Boroughs: Manhattan—1,850,093. Bronx—200,507. Brooklyn—1,166,582. Queens—152,999. Richmond—67,021. Total—3.437.202.

In 1905 the population as counted by the State Enumeration Board was 4,014.304, an increase over 1900 of 577,102.

The BOWERY extends from Chatham Square north to Cooper Union, where Third and Fourth avenues diverge. In the old Dutch days it was the Bouwerie Lane between the bouweries or farms; and later it became the Boston Post Road; a mile-stone at Rivington street still marks one mile from the old City Hall in Wall street. Almost as remote as the Dutch farmers who gave it its name are the Bowery Boys, who fifty years ago made the street famous. The peculiar features of the old Bowery live only in tradition; but it still has characteristics all its own. There is presented here an extraordinary collection of beer saloons, concert gardens, tramp lodging houses, shooting galleries, low whisky "dives," dime museums, penny amusement arcades, tattooing establishments, Yiddish theatres and more beer saloons; while sandwiched in between the saloons and the lodging houses are numerous shops, whose proprietors are hopefully striving to live down the refrain of the popular song—

> The Bow'ry! the Bow'ry!
> They say such things, and they do strange things,
> On the Bow'ry, the Bow'ry!
> I'll never go there any more.

But this is only one aspect of the street. There are multitudes with whom the Bowery means thrift, for in the Bowery Saving Bank, with its more than 125,000 depositors and over $67,000,000 of deposits, we have the largest savings bank in the world.

A ride through the Bowery on a Third avenue surface car (from 8th street or above, or from the Post Office) will disclose its features sufficiently for most people. It may also be reached by the Third avenue elevated (stations at Chatham Square, Canal, Grand and Houston streets), and by the Fourth and Second avenue cars passing through part of it.

The BIBLE HOUSE, Fourth avenue and Eighth street, opposite Cooper Union, is the home of the American Bible Society, organized in 1816 to circulate the Holy Scriptures. In the office of the General Agent (No. 6 Bible House) they will give you a circular containing a specimen text in each of the 242 different languages and dialects, in which 66,000,000 copies of the Bible circulated by the Society have been printed.

THREE BLOCKS below Grace Church, east of Broadway, is a group of interesting points. In Clinton Place and Astor Place is the Mercantile Library, on the site of the old Astor Place Opera House, where the Astor Place Riot occurred in 1848, when a mob, incensed by the treatment which Forrest had received in England, mobbed the English actor Macready, who was doing his best on that particular occasion to act Macbeth. East of the Library is the statue of S. S. Cox, erected by the mail carriers in recognition of his championship of their interests in Congress. In Lafayette Place, opening to the south, is the Astor Library, with its 350,000 books, now a part of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. The library is open from 9 to 6 daily except Sundays and holidays.

COOPER UNION, for the Advancement of Science and Art, was founded by Peter Cooper in 1859. He gave for the building and its endowment nearly a million dollars. The purpose is to provide instruction at night for young people who work by day; and in doing this the Union has been one of the most beneficent philanthropies of the city. The night schools in science and art—mathematics, engineering, electricity, chemistry, etc.—have been attended by nearly 100,000 different persons. Recent gifts by Andrew Carnegie, Edward Cooper and A. S. Hewitt have now made provision for day instruction also. There are a Women's Art School, for instruction in drawing, painting and photography, and schools in telegraphy, stenography and typewriting for women. The free library and reading room (with 435 newspapers and periodicals) is visited by an average of 2,000 readers a day; it is open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; and Sundays, October to May, 12 to 9. The Museum for the Decorative Arts is open 9 to 5 daily except Sunday and Monday. Free lectures in the Hall, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in winter, are attended by 10,000 persons a week. The Hall of Cooper Union is used for political and other meetings, and has been the scene of many memorable gatherings. Abraham Lincoln delivered his Cooper Institute speech here Feb. 27, 1860, and from that day to this most of the great orators of America have been heard here; and speeches have been made which have affected city, state and nation. In Cooper Union Park, south of the building, is a statue of Peter Cooper, by Augustus St. Gaudens, who was a pupil in Cooper Union:

> Erected by the citizens of New York in grateful remembrance of Peter Cooper, founder of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. Anno Domini MDCCCXCVII.

St. Mark's Church, at 10th street and 2d avenue, has interesting historical associations, for it occupies the oldest church site on Manhattan Island. It replaced in 1799 the Bouwerie Church built by Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors, on his Great Bouwerie, or farm, which extended from the line of 4th avenue to the East River. A bit of the old farm now bears the name of Stuyvesant Square. Stuyvesant was buried in the churchyard in 1672, in the vault which is still marked by the memorial stone with its inscription.

In this vault lies buried Petrus Stuyvesant, late Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Amsterdam in New Netherland, now called New York, and the Dutch West India Islands, died in A. D. 167½, aged 80 years.

Houses, Clubs, Etc., on Fifth Avenue.

Street.	No.	
90		Andrew Carnegie.
89		Dr. J. J. Lawrence.
87		Henry Phipps.
86	1055	Gen. C. H. T. Collis.
85	1045	R. Starr Dana.
84	1032	Miss Annie Leary.
82		Art Museum.
79		Isaac V. Brokaw.
78		H. H. Cook.
	964	Geo. H. Butler.
	963	C. F. Dietrich.
	962	R. A. Robbins.
77		Senator W. A. Clark.
	931	James D. Layng.
76		Temple Beth-El.
74	927	"Pickhardt house."
72	908	James A. Burden.
70		Lenox Library.
	884	Mrs. Martha T. Fiske.
	883	John T. Sloane.
	881	Heber Bishop.
69	880	Mrs. Davis Dows.
69	879	Ogden Mills.
	874	Mrs. John H. Inman.
68	871	James H. Smith.
	864	Charles T. Yerkes.
	858	Isaac Stern.

Street.	No.	
67	856	H. O. Armour.
	853	George Kidd.
	852	Col. Oliver H. Payne.
66		Henry O. Havemeyer.
66	846	Dr. Andrew J. White.
65	840-2	Mrs. William Astor and Col. John Jacob Astor.
	838	W. Watts Sherman.
	836	Isidor Wormser, Sr.
	834	Frank Jay Gould.
	833	Wm. Guggenheim.
	830	H. Knickerbocker.
64	829	George Crocker.
	827	E. J. Berwynd.
	826	H. Bramhall Gilbert.
	825	Wm. V. Brokaw.
	824	Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.
		Howard Gould.
63		James B. Haggin.
63	817	Clarence Postley.
	807	Mrs W. E. Schmid.
	805	W. L. Bull.
62	804	W. E. Roosevelt.
61		Elbridge T. Gerry.
		Metropolitan Club.
60		Van Norden Trust Co.

Houses above 59th street face Central Park.

	West Side.	East Side.
	Sherman Monument.	
59	Scholars' Gate of Park.	Hotel Netherland.
58	Plaza Hotel (building).	Hotel Savoy.
	.....	745 Wm. E. Iselin.
57	Mrs. C. Vanderbilt.	Herman Oelrichs.
57	Harry Payne Whitney.	Mrs. C. P. Huntington.
56	.....	Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
	720 Edwin Gould.	.....
55	5th Ave. Presbyterian.	.....
	Hotel Gotham.	Hotel St. Regis.
	J. D. Rockefeller, No. 13 W. 54th St.	693 Mrs. Calvin S. Brice.
54	University Club.	689 Wm. Rockefeller.
54	684 H. McK. Twombley.	.....

Street.	No.	West Side.	No.	East Side.
	680	Dr. W. Seward Webb.	681	Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton.
		.....	677	O. H. P. Belmont.
53		St. Thomas's Church.	673	Jas. T. Pyle.
	670	Frederick Gallatin.		.....
52	660	William K. Vanderbilt.		Fred G. Bourne.
52	642	William D. Sloane.		.....
51	640	Henry C. Frick.		Union Club.
	634	D. O. Mills.		.....
50	632	Russell Sage.		St. Patrick's Cathedral.
50	624	Mrs. William Ziegler.		The Buckingham.
		John Innes Vane.	617	Democratic Club.
49	608	Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.	611	The Belgravia.
		.....	597	Mrs. Roswell P. Flower.
48		Collegiate Reformed.	593	Robert Goelet.
47		.....	579	Miss Helen Gould.
46		.....		Windsor Arcade.
	558	Lotos Club.	551	Church of the Heavenly Rest.
		.....	549	Gen. Thos. T. Eckert.
		.....		Lorraine Apartments.
44		Sherry's.		Delmonico's.
43		Hotel Renaissance.		Temple Emanu-El.
42		New York Library.		To Grand Central Station
41		.....	475	Farmers' Loan & T. Co.
39		.....		Union League Club.
37		Brick Church.		Tiffany Building.
	374	Engineers' Club.		.....
36		Gorham Building.		.....
35		New York Club.		.....
		Æolian Hall.		.....
34		Knickerbocker Trust.		B. Altman & Co.
		Waldorf-Astoria.		.....
33		Hotel Cambridge.		.....
32		.....		Knickerbocker Club.
30		Holland House.		.....
29		Marble Collegiate Ch.		Calumet Club.
27		Victoria Hotel.		.....
26		Martin's.		Farragut Statue.
25		Worth Monument.		.....
25		Hoffman House (Bdy).		Madison Square.
24		Albemarle Hotel (Bdy).		.....
23		Fifth Avenue Hotel.		Seward Statue.
22		.....		Flatiron Building.
20		Presbyterian Building.		.....
20		Methodist Bk. Concern.		.....
18		Chickering Hall.		Constable Building.
16		Judge Building.		.....
15		To New York Hospital.		Hotel Kensington.
11		First Presbyterian.		.....
10		Ch. of the Ascension.		Hotel Grosvenor.
8		.....		Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort.

Washington Arch in Washington Square.

Brooklyn.

For Brooklyn ferries see list of ferries. The points here named are reached most conveniently from the Bridge. The officers at the Bridge entrance will direct to the proper car.

Greenwood Cemetery is reached by the Fifth avenue elevated or surface line from the Bridge. Carriages at the entrance make the tour of the grounds in three-quarters of an hour for a fare of 25 cents, with stop-over privilege. The cemetery, one of the most beautiful in the world, has an area of 474 acres, stretching along a slope whose summit it has crowned with monuments. From the Pilots' Monument to Thomas Freeborn, a New York pilot who lost his life piloting a ship on the New Jersey coast, we may look far out to sea; and the shaft is visible from ships entering the harbor. From the Soldiers' Monument, in memory of the 148,000 soldiers of New York State who died in the Civil War, another far-reaching prospect may be had. One may wander for hours through the streets of this vast city of the dead (there are fifteen miles of walks) and at every turn find something to challenge attention. The most famous memorial is the exquisitely carved monument of Charlotte Canda, a New York girl who, on her eighteenth birthday, as she was returning from a party given in her honor, was thrown from her carriage and killed. This monument that marks her grave she herself had designed for an aunt. The most costly piece of work is the $225,000 monument of Marcus Daly. Among hundreds of others may be noted the tomb of James Gordon Bennett, remarkable for the silken sheen of the sculptured drapery; the portrait bust of Horace Greeley, cast from type metal given by the printers of America; the bronze statue of De Witt Clinton; the stone from the Brooklyn Bridge marking the grave of Wm. C. Kingsley, a former president of the Board of Trustees; the medallion angel face carved by Hiram Powers, the Griffith "Farewell" memorial, the figure of "Grief" of the John Matthews tomb, the Channey monument cut by prisoners in Sing Sing. We shall find here many familiar names—Morse of the telegraph, Howe of the sewing machine, Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry George, Alice and Phœbe Cary. Those who sleep in Greenwood number more than 312,000, and the solemn bell in the tower of the Gothic gate tolls through the hours of the day at the entering in of others to join the silent hosts.

Prospect Park.—From the Bridge the Flatbush avenue cars take one directly to the Plaza, which is the principal gate. Here is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, to commemorate those who died in the Civil War; the bronze groups by Macmonnies symbolize the Army, the Navy, and the chariot of Victory led by heralds of peace. South of the Plaza is the statue of Gen. Warren. From the top of the Brooklyn water reservoir a view may be had extending from the Long Island coast in the east beyond Manhattan to the New Jersey hills in the west; the tower is a noted landmark From the Plaza entrance carriages make the tour of the Park for a fare of 25 cents. In natural grandeur Prospect rivals Central Park; it is well named, for its hills command many a lovely prospect; particularly famous are those from Lookout Hill. The Park has extensive groves of forest trees, a lake of sixty-one acres, with winding arms, arched bridges and

charming shores, and there are flower gardens and conservatories. A monument on the slope of Prospect Hill marks Battle Pass, where fell 450 Maryland soldiers, defending the American retreat after the battle of Long Island. The Park has memorials of John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home"; Irving, Lincoln, Moore, Mozart, and James S. T. Stranahan, an honored citizen to whom, more than to any other person, Brooklyn owes its beautiful pleasure ground.

From the southeast corner of Prospect Park the OCEAN PARKWAY, a magnificent boulevard, with driveway, speedway and shaded cycle paths and bridle paths, extends 5½ miles to Coney Island. A short distance northeast from the Plaza entrance is the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute, in which are collections illustrating natural history and ethnology. An admission of 25 cents is charged Monday and Tuesday; other days free.

The BROOKLYN NAVY YARD is visited by pass, which is given on application at the entrance. The Navy Yard is reached by Flushing avenue car from the Bridge. The shipbuilding shops, dry docks, warships, guns, naval trophies, curiosities in the Lyceum, and the varied activities of the chief naval station of the United States, furnish abundant interest. The Navy Yard is on Wallabout Bay, where thousands of Americans perished in the British prison-ships of the Revolution. In Fort Greene Park, near by, the tomb of a number of the prison-ship martyrs is marked with a sculptured memorial by Macmonnies, a marble censer, emblematic of a perpetual incense offering.

The PRATT INSTITUTE, the school of science and industrial art founded by Charles Pratt (who gave for it nearly $4.000,000) is in Ryerson street, near De Kalb avenue. Visiting days are Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Partridge's equestrian statue of GRANT stands in front of the Union League Club, Bedford avenue and Bergen street. It represents the General as he appeared at the Battle of the Wilderness. Ward's statue of HENRY WARD BEECHER stands in the plaza facing the City Hall on Fulton Street. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, which was Beecher's pulpit from 1847 to 1887, is on Orange street, between Hicks and Henry, within short walking distance from the Bridge.

STATEN ISLAND, lying south of New York Bay, five miles distant from Manhattan Island, constitutes the Borough of Richmond in Greater New York. The island has an area of sixty square miles. Its green slopes and wooded hills form a pleasing feature in the harbor views; and the fortified height of Fort Wadsworth, commanding the Narrows, is the first land closely approached by incoming vessels from sea. An excursion to Staten Island by ferryboat from the Battery gives a good opportunity of seeing New York Bay. A conspicuous landmark on the island is the dome of the church of Sailors'Snug Harbor. The Harbor was founded in 1801 as a home for unfortunate and disabled seamen by Robert Richard Randall, who bequeathed for the purpose his farm in New York. (See page 81.) There are on the rolls to-day 900 inmates. Among the sixty buildings of the Harbor, the church is specially worthy of inspection for the fine marbles of the interior. There is in the grounds a statue of Randall by St. Gaudens.

The tall chimney seen to the northwest of Staten Island is in Bayonne, N. J., and carries off the fumes of the great copper smelting works there. It is 365 feet high, and is reputed to be the tallest chimney in the world.

Ready Reference Guide.

See large folding map, which shows Ferries, Steamship and Railroad Piers.

RAILROAD STATIONS.

Crosstown car lines from and to all railroad stations on the North River connect with lines for up or down town, and in most cases free transfers are given.

Grand Central Station is at 42d St. and Fourth Ave. Other stations are at foot of street named.

Baltimore & Ohio—Liberty St. West 23d St.

Central of New Jersey—Liberty St. West 23d St.
In summer Sandy Hook boats from Rector St.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western—Barclay St. Christopher St. West 23d St.

Erie—Chambers. West 23d.

Harlem—Grand Central Station. Also Fourth Ave., 86th, 110th, 125th, 138th, 183d.

Lackawanna—Barclay. Christopher. West 23d St.

Lehigh Valley—Cortlandt. Desbrosses. West 23d.

Long Branch—(Central of New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.)

Long Island—James Slip. East 34th.

New England—Grand Central Station.

New Haven—Grand Central Station.

New Haven (Harlem River Branch)—Willis Ave. and 130th St.

N. Y. & Putnam—155th St. terminus of Sixth Ave. elevated.

N. Y., N. H. & Hartford—Grand Central Station.

N. Y. Central—Grand Central Station. Also East 125th and 138th Sts. Spuyten Duyvil Branch—10th Ave. and 30th St.

N. Y., Susquehanna & Western—Cortlandt. Desbrosses. West 23d.

Northern of New Jersey—Chambers. West 23d.

Ontario & Western—Franklin. West 42d.

Pennsylvania—Cortlandt. Desbrosses. West 23d

Philadelphia & Reading—Liberty. West 23d St.

Staten Island—South Ferry, foot of Whitehall St.

Southern Railway—New York offices, Nos. 271 and 1185 Broadway.

West Shore—Franklin. West 42d.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP LINES.

The piers are on North River or East River at foot of streets named. The office is given in parentheses:

Atlas—For West Indies and Mosquito Coast—Pier 55, N. R.; West 25th St. (17 State St.).

Clyde—For Charleston and Jacksonville—Pier 45, N. R.; Christopher St. (19 State St.). See advertisement.

Cromwell—For New Orleans—Pier 9, N. R.; Rector St. (385 Broadway).

Hollander—For Mobile and West Indies.—Pier 13, E. R.; Wall St. (90 Beaver St.).

Maine—For Portland—Pier 32, E. R.; Roosevelt St. (290 Broadway and on pier.)

Mallory—For Brunswick, Key West and Galveston—Pier 20, E. R.; Burling Slip (16 Burling Slip; 385 Broadway).

Metropolitan—For Boston—Pier 11, N. R ; Rector St.

Morgan—For New Orleans—Pier 25, N. R.; North Moore St. (Pier and 349 Broadway)

Munson—For Cuba and Mexico—Pier 14. E. R.; Wall St. (27 William St.).

Old Dominion—For Norfolk, Richmond, Fort Monroe, Washington—Pier 26, N. R.: Beach St. (On pier.)

Panama—For Isthmus of Panama—Pier 57, N. R.; West 27th St. (24 State St.).

Puerto Rico—For Puerto Rico—Empire Stores, Brooklyn. (1 Broadway.)

Quebec S.S. Co.—For Bermuda—Pier 47, N. R.; West 10th St. (39 Broadway.)

Red Cross—For Halifax and St. John's—Montague St., Brooklyn.

Red D—For Puerto Rico and Venezuela—Robert Pier 10, Brooklyn. (135 Front St.)

Royal Dutch West Indies—For Port au Prince—Brooklyn. (32 Beaver.)

Savannah—For Savannah—Pier 35, N. R.; Spring St. (On pier and 317 Broadway.)

Ward—For Nassau, Cuba, and Mexico—Piers 16-18, E. R.; Wall St. (113 Wall.)

HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOAT LINES.

Albany Night Line (People's)—Canal. Pier 32.
Catskill Day Line—Desbrosses.
Catskill Night Line—Christopher.
Central Hudson Line—Franklin.
Hudson River Day Line—Desbrosses and West 22d St. and W. 129th.
Mary Powell—Desbrosses and West 22d.
Ramsdell Line—Franklin.
Troy (Citizens') Line—West 10th.

SOUND BOATS.

Fall River Line—Pier 19, Warren St., N. R.
Hartford—Rutgers St., E. R.
New Haven Line—Clarkson St., N. R.
New London—Spring St., N. R.
Newport—Murray St., N. R.
Norwich Line—Spring St.; Pier 36, N. R.
Providence Line—Murray St.; Pier 18, N. R.
Providence—Joy S.S. Co.—Pier 35, E. R.; Catharine St.
Stonington Line—Spring St.; Pier 36, N. R.

Atlantic Highlands (Sandy Hook Route)—Rector St., N. R.
Glen Island—Cortland St., N. R. 32d St., E. R

Coney Island, New York's famous seaside resort, may be reached by trolley or elevated road from the Brooklyn Bridge; Manhattan Beach Railway from East 34th St., or James Slip; and in season by the Iron Steamboats from West 22d St. or Pier 1, at the Battery.

Rockaway Beach is reached by the elevated line from the Brooklyn Bridge, or by excursion steamers from West 22d St., or the Battery.

The Glen Island boats go up the East River, through Hell Gate, and into Long Island Sound, to Glen Island, opposite New Rochelle.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

The piers are on the North River unless otherwise noted at foot of streets named. Offices in parentheses:

Allan-State (53 Broadway)—West 21st St.
American (73 Broadway)—Pier 14, N. R., Fulton St.
Anchor (17 Broadway)—West 24th.
Atlantic Transport (1 Broadway)—Clarkson St.
Cunard (29 Broadway)—Pier 51, N. R., Jane St.
Cromwell for New Orleans—Pier 34, N. R.
French (3 Bowling Green)—Pier 42, N. R.
Hamburg-American (37 Broadway)—Hoboken, N. J.
Holland-American (39 Broadway)—Hoboken, N. J.
Leyland (24 State St.)—Bethune St., Pier 50, N. R.
Maine, for Portland—Pier 32, E. R.
National Transport Line for London (1 Broadway)—Pier 39, N. R.
North German Lloyd (5 Broadway)—Hoboken, N. J., express steamers, Pier 52, N. R.
Pacific Steamship—Toyo Kisen Kaisha, for China, Japan, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and San Francisco—New York offices 349 Broadway and 1 Battery Place.
Red Star (73 Broadway)—Fulton St., Pier 14.
Scandinavian-American (7 Broadway)—Brooklyn.
White Star (9 Broadway)—Pier 48, West 10th St.
Wilson (22 State St.)—Bethune St.

FERRIES FROM MANHATTAN.

Ferries from Manhattan (see folded map) leave foot of street named to—

Astoria—East 92d St.
Bedloe's Island—Battery.
Brooklyn—
E. 23d St. to Greenpoint Ave. and Broadway.
E. 10th St. to Greenpoint Ave.

Brooklyn—
E. Houston St. to Grand St.
Grand St. to Grand St. and Broadway.
Catharine St. to Main St.
Roosevelt St. to Broadway.
Fulton St. to Fulton St.
Wall St. to Montague St.
Whitehall St. (Battery), South Ferry to Atlantic Ave., Hamilton Ave. and 39th St.
College Point—E. 99th St.
Fort Lee—W. 130th St.
Governor's Island—Whitehall St. (Battery).
Hoboken—Christopher, Barclay and West 23d Sts. to Lackawanna station. W. 14th St. to 14th St.
Jersey City—
W 23d St. (1) to Erie R. R., and (2) to P. R. R.
W. 13th St. to Bay St.
Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. to P. R. R. and Montgomery St.
Liberty St.—To Communipaw station of the B. & O., and Central of N. J. R. R.
(Jersey City is connected with Brooklyn by P. R. R. Annex boat from Pennsylvania station, Jersey City, to Fulton St. Brooklyn.)
Long Island City (Long Island R. R.)—E. 34th St. Also James Slip.
Staten Island—Whitehall St. (Battery).
Weehawken (West Shore R. R.)—W. 42d St., Franklin St.
Blackwell's Island—E. 26th, 52d, 70th and 116th Sts. Hart's Island—E. 116th St. North Brother Island—E. 138th St. Randall's Island—E. 26th and 120th Sts. Ward's Island—E. 116th St.

ELEVATED RAILROADS.

The four lines start at the Battery and run to the Harlem River. The stations are shown on the folding map, and are as follows:

Ninth Avenue Line—South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector, Cortlandt, Barclay, Warren, Franklin, Desbrosses, Houston, Christopher, West 14th, 23d, 30th, 34th, 42d, 50th, 59th, 66th, 72d, 81st, 93d, 104th, 116th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 155th.

Sixth Avenue Line—South Ferry, Battery Place, Rector, Cortlandt, Park Place, Chambers, Franklin, Bleecker, 8th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 28th, 33d, 42d, 50th (branch to 58th St. and 6th Ave.), 53d and 8th Ave., 59th and Columbus Ave., 66th, 72d, 81st, 93d, 104th, 116th, 125th, 130th, 135th, 140th, 145th, 155th.

Third Avenue Line—South Ferry, Hanover Square, Fulton, Franklin Square, Chatham Square (whence branch to City Hall), Canal, Grand, Houston, East 9th, 14th, 18th, 23d, 28th, 34th, 42d (branch to Grand Central Station), 47th, 53d, 59th, 67th, 76th, 84th, 89th, 99th, 106th, 116th, 125th, 129th, thence to 133d, 138th, 143d, 149th, 156th, 161st, 166th, 169th, Wendover Ave., 174th, 177th (Tremont Ave.), 183d, Pelham Ave. (Fordham).

Second Avenue Line—South Ferry, Hanover Square, Fulton, Franklin Square, Chatham Square (branch to City Hall), Canal, Grand, Rivington, 1st, 8th, 14th, 19th, 23d, 34th, 42d, 50th, 57th, 65th, 80th, 86th, 92d, 99th, 111th, 117th, 121st, 127th, 129th, thence via Third Avenue line to Pelham Ave.

All lines run all night (except the Second Avenue, from 12:43 A. M. to 5 A. M.). Fare 5 cents; children under 5 years free. Free transfers between 6th and 9th Ave. are given at Rector St. and 59th St.; between 6th and 9th and 3d and 2d Aves. at the Battery; between 3d and 2d at Chatham Square, and between City Hall trains and South Ferry trains of the Third Avenue line at Chatham Square. Transfers are given to certain surface lines for an extra fare of 3 cents, paid when buying the elevated ticket.

SURFACE CAR LINES

The fare on all lines is 5 cents. An extensive system of free transfers is in operation. The routes of the principal lines running north and south follow:

Second Avenue Line—From 129th St. via 2d Ave., Cooper Union, Bowery, Broome, Centre, to Brooklyn Bridge and Post Office. Branch to Astor Place and Broadway.

Third Avenue Line—From 130th St. via 3d Ave., Bowery, Park Row to Post office. Also from Fort George via Amsterdam Ave., 125th St. and 3d Ave. to Post Office as before.

Lexington Avenue Line—From 130th St. via Lexington Ave., 23d St., Broadway to the Battery

Fourth and Madison Avenues Line—From 138th St. via Madison Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., 42d St. (Grand Central Station), 4th Ave., Bowery, Broome, Centre, to Brooklyn Bridge and Post Office. A branch to Astor Place and Broadway.

The Broadway cars run to and from the South Ferry at the Battery. Cars labeled "Broadway" run on Broadway to 44th St., then 7th Ave. to 59th St. and Central Park. Cars labeled "Columbus Avenue" run on Broadway to 44th St., then 7th Ave. to 53d St., via 53d St. to Columbus Ave. to 109th St. Cars labeled "Lexington Avenue" leave Broadway at 23d St. and go north on Lexington Ave., and no transfers are given at 23d St. for cars going north on Broadway. Cars labeled "Lenox Avenue" follow Columbus Ave. route to 109th St., then Lenox Ave.

Sixth Avenue Line—From Fort George (194th St.) via Amsterdam Ave. to Columbus Ave., 59th St., 6th Ave., West Broadway, Fulton, Church, to Battery.

Eighth Avenue Line—From the Harlem River via 8th Ave., Hudson, Canal, West Broadway, Fulton, Church, to the Battery.

The 23d St. line runs from the Erie and P. R. R. ferries on the North River across town on 23d St. to the Brooklyn ferries on the East River. Free transfers north or south are given on the 8th, Madison, and Lexington Ave. lines.

HOTELS.

"A" is for American plan. Rates quoted are lowest prices for rooms with board.
"E" is for European plan. Rates quoted are for lowest-priced rooms without board.
In each case the prices range upward from the minimum rates here quoted.
For further particulars of hotels so marked (*) see also advertising pages.

Albemarle—Broadway and 24th St. E. $2.
*Albert—University Place and 11th St. E. $1. See advertisement.
Aldine—431 Fourth Ave.
Algonquin—59 West 44th St.
America—15 Irving Place. A. and E.
Ashland—4th Ave. and 24th St. A, $2.50. E, $1.
Hotel Astor—Times Square.
Astor House—Broadway, Barclay and Vesey Sts. E. $1.
Bartholdi—Broadway and 23d St. E. $1.50.
Belmont—42d St. and Park Ave.
Belleclaire—Broadway and 77th St.
Belvedere—4th Ave. and 18th St. A, $3. E, $1.
Breslin—Broadway and 29th St.
Bretton Hall—Broadway and 85th St.
Brevoort—Fifth Ave. and 8th St.
Broadway Central—671 Broadway. A. $2.50. Week, $21.
Buckingham—5th Ave. and 50th St. E. $1 50.
Cadillac—Broadway and 43d St. E. $1.
Cambridge—5th Ave. and 33d St. A, $4.50, and E, $1.50.
Chelsea—West 23d St., near 8th Ave.
Churchill—Broadway and 14th St. E. $1.
Clarendon—4th Ave. and 18th St. A. and E.
Colonial—8th Ave. and 125th St.
Continental—Broadway and 20th St. E. $1.
Cosmopolitan—Chambers St. and West Broadway. E. $1.
Criterion—Broadway and 41st St. A. E, $1.
Cumberland—Broadway and 54th St.
*Earle—103 Waverly Place. See advertisement. A. $2.50. E. $2.
Earlington—55 West 27th St. E. $1.50.
Empire—Broadway and 63d St. E. $1.50.
Endicott—Columbus Ave. and 81st St. A, $3, and E, $1.
Espanol—West 14th St., near 6th Ave.
Everett—East 17th St. and 4th Ave. E. $1.50.
*Fifth Avenue—Fifth Ave. and 23d St. A. $5, and E. $2.
Gerard—123 West 44th St.
Gilsey—Broadway and 29th St. E. $2.
Gonfarone—179 Macdougal St.
Gotham—Fifth Ave and 55th St.
Grand—Broadway and 31st St. E. $1.50.
Grand Union—Park Ave. and 42d St. E. $1.
Gregorian—35th St., between 5th and 6th Aves. E.

Grenoble—7th Ave. and 56th St. E. $1.50.
Griffon—19 West 9th St.
*Holley—36 Washington Square West. See advertisement.
Herald Square—West 34th St., near Broadway. E. $1.50.
Hoffman House—5th Ave. and 25tb St. E. $2.
Holland House—5th Ave. and 30th St. E. $2.
Imperial—Broadway and 32d St. E. $2.
Jefferson—Union Square and East 15th St. E. $1.
*Judson—Washington Square South. A. 2. E. $1.
Kensington—5th Ave. and 15th St. E. $1.
Lafayette—University Place.
Lafayette-Brevoort—5th Ave. and 8th St.
Lincoln—Broadway and 52d St. E. $1.
Madison Avenue—Madison Ave. and 58th St. A. $3.
Madison Avenue—Madison Ave. and 92d St. A. and E.
Majestic—Central Park West and 72d St. E. $2.
Manhattan—42d St. and Madison Ave. E. $2.
Margaret Louisa Home—No. 14 East 16th St. For women, by previous application E. 50 cents.
Marlborough—Broadway and 36th St. E. $1.50.
Marie Antoinette—Broadway and 66th St.
Marseilles—Broadway and 103d St.
*Martinique—Broadway and 33d St. E. $1.50.
Martha Washington (for Women)—29 E. 29th St.
Metropole—Broadway and 42d St. E. $1.
Metropolitan—Broadway and 27th St. E. 75 cents.
Miller's—West 26th St., near 6th Ave. A. $2.50. E. $1.
Mills No. 1—Bleecker and Thompson Sts. Mills No. 2—No. 15 Rivington St E. 20 cents. Meals, 15 cents each. Men only.
Murray Hill—Park Ave. and 40th St. E. $1.50.
Navarre—7th Ave. and 38th St. E. $1.50.
Netherland—5th Ave. and 59th St. E. $2.
New Amsterdam—4th Ave. and 21st St. E. $1.
Normandie—Broadway and 38th St. E. $1.50.
Park Avenue—4th Ave. and 33d St. A, $3.50, and E, $1.
Redner—Lexington Ave. and 42d St. E. $1.
Roland—59th St., near Madison Ave. A, $2, and E, $1.
Rossmore—Broadway and 42d St. E. $1.
St. Andrew—Broadway and 72d St. E. $1.50.
*St. Denis—Broadway and 11th St. E. $1. See advertisement.
St. George—Broadway and 12th St. A, $2.50, and E, $1.
St. Marc—5th Ave. and 39th St. A and E.
St. Nicholas—No. 4 Washington Place. A, $2.50, and E, 50 cents.
St. Regis—Fifth Ave. and 55th St.
Savoy—5th Ave. and 59th St. E. $2.
Seville—Madison Ave. and 59th St.
Sinclair House—Broadway and 8th St. E. $1.
Smith & McNell—Washington and Fulton Sts. E. 50 cents.
Spalding—127 West 43d St.
Union Square—No. 16 Union Square. E. $1.
Vanderbilt—42d St. and Lexington Ave. E. $1.
Vendome—Broadway and 41st St. E. $2.
*Victoria—5th Ave., Broadway and 27th St. E. $2.
Virginia—59th St. and 8th Ave.
Waldorf-Astoria—5th Ave., 33d and 34th Sts. E. $2.50.
Westminster—Irving Place and 16th St. A, $3.50, and E, $1.
Wellington—Seventh Ave. and 55th St.
Willard—254 West 76th St.
Wolcott—4 West 31st St.
York—Seventh Ave. and 36th St.

Brooklyn:

Mansion House—Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights. A. $3.
Pierrepont—Montague and Hicks Sts. A, $2.50 and E, $1.

THEATERS AND AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Academy of Music—E. 14th St.
American—Eighth Av., 42d St.
Belasco—42d St., near Broadway.
Berkeley Lyceum—W. 44th St.
Bijou—Broadway, 30th St.
Broadway—Broadway, 41st St.
Carnegie Music Hall—57th St.
Casino—Broadway, 39th St.
Criterion—Broadway, 44th St.
Daly's—Broadway, 30th St.
Eden Musée—West 23d St.
Empire—Broadway, near 40th St.
Fifth Avenue—Broadway, near 28th St.
Fourteenth Street—14th St.
Garden—Madison Av., 27th St.
Garrick—35th St., near 6th Av.
Grand Central Palace—Lex. Av., 43d St.
Grand Opera House—23d St., 8th Av.
Harlem Opera House—125th St.
Herald Square—Broadway, 35th St.
Hudson—W. 44th St.
Irving Place—Irving Place.
Keith's—14th St., near Broadway.
Knickerbocker—Broadway, at 38th St.
Lenox Lyceum—E. 59th St.
Lexington Opera House—Lex. Av., 58th St.
Lyceum—45th St., near 7th Av.
Lyric—43d St., near 7th Av.
Madison Square—24th St. near Broadway.
Madison Sq. Garden—Madison Av., 26th St.
Majestic—59th St. and 8th Av.
Manhattan—Broadway, 33d St.
Metropolis—E. 142d St. and 3d Av.
Metropolitan Opera House—B'way, 40th St.
Murray Hill—Lexington Av., 42d St.
New Amsterdam—42d St., 7th Av.
New York—Broadway, 44th St.
Princess—29th St. and Broadway.
Proctor's—(1) 23d St. (2) 58th St. (3) 5th Av. and 28th St. (4) E. 125th St.
Savoy—34th St. and Broadway.
Tony Pastor's—E. 14th St., Irving Place.
Victoria—Broadway and 42d St.
Wallack's—Broadway, 30th St.
Weber & Fields—Broadway, 29th St.
West End—125th St., 8th Av.

CHURCHES.

There are more than a thousand churches in Greater New York. A list of convenient churches will be found in most hotels. The Saturday papers contain church announcements. Some churches of the several denominations are:

Baptist:
- Calvary—West 57th St., between 6th and 7th Ave. (Dr. MacArthur's).
- Judson Memorial—Washington Square. Open daily all day.

Christian Scientist:
- First Church of Christ—Central Park West and 96th St.

Congregational:
- Broadway Tabernacle—119 W. 40th St.
- Plymouth—Brooklyn, Orange St., near Hicks St.

Friends:
- East 15th St., corner Rutherfurd Place.

Jewish:
- Temple Beth-El—Fifth Ave. and 76th St.
- Temple Emanu-El—Fifth Ave. and 43d St.

Lutheran:
- St. James—Madison Ave., corner E. 73d St.

Methodist Episcopal:
- John Street—44 John St.
- Madison Avenue—Madison Ave., corner 60th St.

Presbyterian:
- Brick—Fifth Ave. and 37th St
- Madison Square—Madison Ave., and 24th St. (Dr. Parkhurst's).

Protestant Episcopal:
- Cathedral of St. John the Divine—Cathedral Heights, W. 113th St.
- Grace—Broadway and 10th St.
- Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner")—No. 5 East 29th St.
- St. Bartholomew's—No. 348 Madison Ave.
- St. George's—Rutherfurd Place (Dr. Rainsford's).
- St. Paul's—Broadway and Vesey St.
- Trinity—Broadway and Rector St.

Reformed:
- Collegiate—Fifth Ave. and 48th St. (Rev. Donald Sage Mackay).
- Madison Avenue—Madison Ave. and 57th St.
- Marble Collegiate—Fifth Ave. and 29th St. (Dr. Burrell's).

Roman Catholic:

St. Francis Xavier—West 16th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola—Park Ave. and 84th St.
St. Leo's—No. 11 East 28th St. (Father Ducey's).
St. Patrick's Cathedral—Fifth Ave. and 50th St.

Unitarian:

Messiah—Park Ave. and Last 34th St.

Universalist:

Divine Paternity—Central Park West and 76th St.

Salvation Army—No. 122 West 14th St.
Volunteers of America—No. 397 Bowery.
Young Men's Christian Association—No. 215 West 23d St.
Young Women's Christian Association—No 7 East 15th St.

ART GALLERIES AND MUSEUMS.

American Art Galleries—4 East 23d St.
American Museum of Natural History—See index.
American Water Color Society—For time and place of exhibitions see daily papers.
Brooklyn Institute—See index.
Lenox Library—See index.
Metropolitan Museum of Art—See index.
National Academy of Design—For time and place of exhibition see daily papers.
Van Cortlandt Mansion—See index.

HACK AND CAB FARES.

It is prudent to make a bargain with the hackman in advance. The rates fixed by the city ordinance are as follows. Count 20 blocks north and south, or 7 blocks east and west, to a mile:

CABS.—1. For conveying one or more persons any distance, sums not exceeding the following amounts: Fifty cents for the first mile or part thereof; and each additional half mile or part thereof, 25 cents.

COACHES.—3. For conveying one or more persons any distance, sums not exceeding the following amounts: One dollar for the first mile or part thereof; and each additional half mile or part thereof, 40 cents.

7. Every owner or driver of any hackney coach or cab shall carry on his coach or cab one piece of baggage, not to exceed 50 pounds in weight, without extra charge; but for any additional baggage he may carry he shall be entitled to extra compensation at the rate of 25 cents per piece

ROUTES.

Battery—Terminal of elevated roads, 8th Av., 6th Av. and Broadway surface lines.
Bronx Park—Harlem R. R. to Bedford Park Station. Or Third Av. "L" to Park. Or Subway to 180th St.
Central Park—Sixth Ave. "L" to 58th St. Ninth Ave. "L" to 59th St. Fourth (Madison), Sixth, Eighth Ave. Surface. Fifth Ave. stages.
Columbia College—6th Av. "L" to 104th St., walk one block west, Amsterdam Av. car. Or Subway to 116th St.
Grand Central Station—By 3d Ave. "L" and 42d St. branch direct to station. Sixth Ave. "L" or surface line to 42d St.
Grant's Tomb—An expeditious way—6th or 7th Ave. "L" to 104th St., walk west two blocks, Boulevard car to 119th St. Or Subway to Manhattan St.
High Bridge—Sixth Ave. "L" to 125th St. and change to Fort George surface car.
Morningside Heights—Most expeditious route, 6th Ave. "L" to 104th St., walk west one block and take Amsterdam Ave. car.
Speedway—Sixth Ave. "L" to 125th St., thence Fort George surface car.
Van Cortlandt Park—Sixth or 9th Ave. "L" to 155th St., thence N. Y. & Putnam R. R.
Washington Bridge—Same route as for High Bridge.

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STREET DIRECTORY.

All numbered East Side streets from E. 8th to E. 142d begin at 5th Av. and run to East River. Beginning with E. 11th St., one hundred numbers are used on each block between the avenues (Madison and Lexington avenues not considered). The location of any given number is thus definitely indicated.

All numbered West Side streets from W. 10th to W. 144th begin at 5th av. (except those from 59th to 109th, which begin at Central Park W.) and run to North or Hudson River, the same principle of numbering being used.

All *odd* numbers are on the north side of the street, the *even* numbers on the south side.

Cross street numbers begin at 5th av. and progress, 100 to the block, as here:

← WEST.						EAST. →					
10th av.	9th av.	8th av.	7th av.	6th av.	5th av.	4th av.	3d av.	2d av.	1st av.	Ave. A.	Ave. B.
500 to 599	400 to 499	300 to 399	200 to 299	100 to 199	1 to 99	1 to 99	100 to 199	200 to 299	300 to 399	400 to 499	500 to 599

Abingdon sq. Bleecker f'm Bank to 8th av., f'm 2 to 20 8th av., f'm 585 to 609 Hudson

Academy, f'm Harlem R., N. of Dyckman, W. to Seaman av.

Albany, f'm 122 Greenwich, W. to N. R.

Alexander Hamilton Pk., bet. 9th & 10th avs. & W. 27th & 28th

Allen, f'm 104 Division, N. to E. Houston
- 12 Canal
- 38 Hester
- 66 Grand
- 86 Broome
- 114 Delancey
- 140 Rivington
- 170 Stanton

Amsterdam av., continuation of 10th av. f'm W. 59th to 218th
- 115 W. 65th
- 219 W. 70th
- — Broadway
- 317 W. 75th
- 435 W. 81st
- 535 W. 86th
- 675 W. 93d
- 897 W. 104th
- 995 W. 109th
- 1315 W. 125th
- 1417 W. 130th
- 1521 W. 135th
- 1715 W. 145th
- 1917 W. 155th
- 2117 W. 165th

Ann, f'm 222 Broadway, E. to Gold

Astor Ct., f'm 21 W. 33d, N. to W. 34th

Astor Pl., from 744 B'way, E. to 3d av.

Audubon av., f'm W. 158th, bet. Amsterdam av. & B'way, N. to Ft. George av.

Audubon Pk., bet. W. 155th and 158th and B'way and 12th av.

Av. A, from 230 E. Houston, N. to E. 93d
- 312 7th
- 224 E. 14th
- 372 E. 23d
- 1012 E. 55th
- 1112 E. 60th
- 1308 E. 70tb
- 1512 E. 80th
- 1752 E. 92d

Av. B, from 294 E. Houston, N. to E. 79th
- 109 7th
- 231 E. 14th
- — E. 20th

Av. C, from 358 E. Houston, N. to E.R.
- 104 7th
- 212 E. 13th
- — E. 18th

Av. D, from 426 E. Houston, N. to E.R.
- 90 7th
- 158 E. 11th

Bank, f'm 85 Greenwich av, W. to N. R.
- 51 W. 4th
- 81 Bleecker
- — Hudson
- —Greenwich
- 131 Washington
- 169 West

Barclay, from 227 B'way, W. to N. R.
- 23 Church
- 53 W. Broadway
- 73 Greenwich
- 87 Washington
- 109 West

Barrow, f'm 134 Washington pl., to N. R.

Batavia, fm 78 Roosevelt, E. to James

Battery Pk., foot of Broadway.

Battery Pl., from 1 Broadway, W. to N. R.

Baxter, f'm 166 Park Row, N. to Grand
- 27 Park
- 23 Worth
- — Leonard
- — Franklin
- 71 Bayard
- — White
- — Walker
- 99 Canal
- 129 Hester

Bayard, f'm 70 Division, W. to Baxter

Beach, from 250 W. B'way, W. to N. R.

Beaver, from 8 Broadway, E. to Pearl.
- — New
- 30 Broad
- 54 William
- 74 Hanover

Bedford, from 180 W. Houston to Christopher

Beekman, f'm 34 Park Row, E. to E. R.
- 9 Nassau
- 37 William
- 61 Gold
- 89 Cliff
- 103 Pearl
- 119 Water
- 145 Front
- — South

Beekman Pl., f'm 429 E. 49th, N. to 51st

Belvedere Pl., W. 30th, bet. 9th and 10th avs.

Bethune, from 591 Hudson, W. to N.R.

Birmingham, from 84 Henry, S. to Madison

Bleecker, from 318 Bowery to 8th av.
- — Elizabeth
- — Mott
- — Mulberry
- 51 Elm
- — Crosby
- 73 Broadway
- 89 Mercer
- 105 Greene
- 121 Wooster
- 139 W. Broadway
- 153 Thompson
- 169 Sullivan
- 187 Macdougal
- 231 Carmine
- 295 Barrow
- 315 Grove
- 327 Christopher
- 347 W. 10th
- 365 Charles
- 383 Perry
- 401 W. 11th
- 417 Bank

Bond, f'm 658 Broadway, E. to Bowery

Boulevard Lafayette, f'm B'way, near W. 156th, N. and W. to Dyckman

Boulevard Pl., W. 130th, bet. 5th and Lenox av.

Bowery, from 13 Chatham sq., N. to 4th av.
- 29 Bayard
- 61 Canal
- 93 Hester
- 127 Grand
- 151 Broome
- 181 Delancey
- — Spring
- 213 Rivington
- — Prince
- 245 Stanton
- 279 E. Houston
- 303 1st
- — Bleecker
- 323 2d
- — Bond
- 345 3d
- — Great Jones
- 361 E. 4th
- 379 5th
- 395 6th
- — 4th ave.

Bowling Green, from Whitehall, W. to State.

Bowling Green Pk., foot of Broadway

Bradhurst av., from Edgecomb av. and W. 142d, N. to W. 155th

Bridge, from 15 State, E. to Broad

Broad, f'm 21 Wall, S. to East River
- 28 Exchange Pl.
- 68 Beaver
- 72 Marketfield
- — S. William
- 88 Stone
- 98 Bridge
- 100 Pearl
- 108 Water
- 122 Front
- 144 South

Broadway.

Broadway, from 1 Battery Pl., N. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek
— 8 Beaver
27 — Morris
55 — Exchange alley
— 56 Exchange Pl.
73 — Rector
— 86 Wall
— 106 Pine
111 — Thames
119 124 Cedar
145 144 Liberty
171 — Cortland
— 172 Maiden Lane
— 184 John
191 — Dey
207 210 Fulton
— 222 Ann
— — Vesey
227 Barclay
237 Park Pl.
— Mail
247 Murray
259 Warren
271 274 Chambers
287 288 Reade
303 302 Duane
317 —Thomas
— 318 Pearl
333 334 Worth
— 344 Catharine Lane
347 348 Leonard
363 362 Franklin
379 378 White
399 398 Walker
413 — Lispenard
417 416 Canal
429 432 Howard

City Hall Park

461 458 Grand
487 486 Broome
527 526 Spring
567 566 Prince
609 608 W. & E. Houston
641 640 Bleecker
— 658 Bond
681 —W. 3d
— 682 Great Jones
697 694 W. and E. 4th
713 — Washington Pl.
727 — Waverley Pl.
— 744 Astor Pl.
755 754 E. 8th
785 784 E. 10th
819 824 E. 12th
853 858 E. 14th
Union Sq. E. 15th
West E. 16th
857 860 E. 17th
871 872 E. 18th
901 900 E. 20th
957 958 E. 23d
— —— 5th av.
1099 —— W. 24th
1119 —— W. 25th
1139 1134 W. 26th
1183 1172 W. 28th
1227 1216 W. 30th
1291 1280 W. 33d
— —— 6th av
1311 1300 W. 34th
1391 1390 W. 38th
1467 1470 W. 42d
1525 1530 W. 45th
— —— 7th av.
1549 1550 W. 46th
1629 1630 W. 50th
1729 1728 W. 55th

1805 1810 W. 59th
— —— 8th av.
1829 1820 W. 60th
—— 1936 W. 65th
— —— Columbus av.
1959 —— W. 66th
—— —— W. 71st
—— —— Amsterdam av.
2079 —— W. 72d
2157 2158 W. 76th
2255 —— W. 81st
2395 2398 W. 88th
2495 —— W. 93d
—— 2574 W. 97th
2717 —— W. 104th
2837 2834 W. 110th
2915 2914 W. 114th
3137 3134 W. 125th
—— 3188 Manhattan
—— 3226 W. 130th
3329 —— W. 135th
—— 3478 W. 142d
—— 3674 W. 152d
—— —— W. 153d
Trinity Cemetery
3741 3740 W. 155th
—— 3936 W. 165th
—— 4054 W. 171st
—— 4234 W. 180th
4341 —— W. 185th
—— —— Ft. Washingt'n av.
—— 4634 Sherman av.
—— —— Dyckman
—— —— Isham
—— —— Harlem River
—— —— W. 211th
—— 5160 W. 219th
5147 —— Isham
5189 —— Terrace View av.

Broome, f'm 15 East St., W. to Hudson
50 Lewis
82 Columbia
178 Clinton
242 Ludlow
274 Allen
336 Bowery
388 Mulberry
414 Elm
442 Broadway
452 Mercer
466 Greene
482 Wooster
500 W. Broadway
562 Varick
590 Hudson

Bryant Pk., bet. 5th & 6th avs., W. 40th & 42d

Burling Sl., from 234 Pearl to East River

Canal, from 182 East B'way, W. to N. R.
23 Division
71 Allen
105 Forsyth
145 Bowery
201 Mulberry
249 Elm
283 Broadway
311 Mercer
331 Greene
— Church
355 Wooster
375 W. Broadway
395 Thompson
— Laight
415 Sullivan
429 Varick
— Vestry
485 Hudson
487 Watts
503 Renwick
521 Greenwich
541 Washington Pk. West

Canal St. Pk., Canal, cor. West

Cannon, fm 538 Grand N. to E. Houston

Carlisle, fm 112 Greenwich, W. to N. R.

Carmine, from 1 6th av. to Varick
15 Bleecker
49 Bedford
81 Varick

Caroline, from 211 Duane, N. to Jay

Catharine, f'm 1 Division, S. to Cherry

Catharine Mkt., foot Catherine

Catharine Slip, from 115 Cherry, S. to E.R.

Cathedral Parkway, W. 110th, from 5th av. to Riverside av.

Cedar, f'm 181 Pearl, W. to North River.
39 William
— Nassau
89 Broadway
127 Greenwich
143 Washington
159 West

Central Park, bet. 5th & 8th avs. and 59th & 110th Sts.

Central Park S., 59th from 5th to 8th avs.

Central Park, W., 8th av., f'm W. 59th to 110th
20 W. 62d
99 W. 70th
150 W 75th
228 W. 83d
278 W. 88th
330 W. 93d
379 W. 98th
439 W. 104th
477 W. 108th

Centre, f'm City Hall Pk., N. to Broome
12 Chambers
68 Worth
158 Canal
224 Grand

Centre Market, Grand cor. Centre

Chambers, f'm 96 Park Row, W. to N. R.
21 Centre
69 Broadway
99 Church
131 W. Broadway
139 Hudson
171 Greenwich
183 Washington
205 West

Charles, f'm 37 Greenwich av. W. to N.R.

Charlton, f'm 29 Macdougal, W. to N. R

Chatham Sq., from 2 Mott to Oliver

Chelsea Sq., bet. 9th & 10th avs., 20th & 21st

Cherry, f'm 340 Pearl E. to East River

Chestnut, f'm 8 Oak, N. to Madison

Christopher, from 3 Greenwich av. to North River
31 Waverley Pl.
63 W. 4th
91 Bleecker
129 Hudson
187 West

Chrystie, f'm 44 Division to E. Houston

Church, f'm 99 Liberty, N. to Canal
17 Cortlandt
107 Park Pl.
189 Duane
261 Franklin
333 Canal

City Hall Pl., from 15 Chambers to Pearl

City Hall Sq., bet. Tryon Row and Spruce St.

Claremont av., from W. 116th, between B'way & Riverside av., N. to W. 127th

Claremont Pl., from Claremont av., N. of W. 122, W. to Riverside av.

Clarke, from 538 Broome, N. to Spring

Clarkson, from 225 Varick, W. to N. R.

Cliff, from 101 John, N.E. to Hague
34 Fulton
54 Beekman
72 Ferry
102 Frankfort

Clinton, from 293 E. Houston, S. to E. R.
71 Rivington
163 Grand
197 E. Broadway
233 Monroe
255 Water

Coenties Sl., from 66 Pearl, S to E. R.

Collister, from 51 Beach, N. to Laight

Columbia, from 520 Grand, N. to E. Houston

Columbia Pl., 386 E. 8th

Columbus av., continuation of 9th av., from W. 59th, N. to W. 127th
— W. 64th
97 Broadway
139 W. 66th
257 W. 72d
315 W. 75th
— W. 81st
515 W. 85th
617 W. 90th
677 W. 93d
775 W. 98th
893 W. 104th
995 W. 109th
1293 W. 124th

Commerce, from 286 Bleecker to Barrow

Congress, f'm 177 W. Houston, S. to King

Convent av., from Columbus av. and W. 127th, N. to W. 152d
— W. 127th
— W. 135th
— W. 140th
91 W. 145th
189 W. 150th

Convent Hill, W. 130th, bet. St. Nicholas and Convent avs.

Cooper, from Academy, bet. B'way & Seaman av. to Isham

Cooper Pk., junction of 3d and 4th avs.

Corlears, from 587 Grand, S. to E. R.

Cornelia, f'm 158 W. 4th, W. to Bleecker

Cortlandt, from 171 B'way, W. to N. R.
26 Church
50 Greenwich
76 Washington
92 West

Cottage Pl., Hancock st.

Crosby, f'm 28 Howard, N. to Bleecker
23 Grand
39 Broome
71 Spring
105 Prince
143 E. Houston

Delancey, from 181 Bowery, E. to E. R.

Depau Pl., 185 & 187 Thompson

Depew Pl., f'm E. 42d bet. Vanderbilt & Lexington avs., to E. 45th

Depeyster, from 139 Water, S. to E. R.

Desbrosses, from 195 Hudson, W. to N.R.

De Witt Clinton Pk., bet. 11th av. and Hudson River, and 52d and 54th sts.

Dey, f'm 191 B'way, W. to North River
24 Church
58 Greenwich
72 Washington
88 West

Division, f'm 1 Bowery, E. to Grand
— Chrystie
— Forsyth
— Bayard
61 Market
— Eldridge
— Allen
107 Pike
— Orchard
143 Canal
— Ludlow
— Essex

Wm. H. Seward Pk.
— Norfolk
179 Jefferson
— Suffolk
— Hester
207 Clinton
— Attorney
247 Montgomery
— Ridge
— Pitt
275 Gouverneur

Dominick, from 13 Clarke, W. to Hudson

Dover, f'm 340 Pearl, S. to East River

Downing, from 216 Bleecker, W. to Varick

Doyers, f'm 13 Chatham Sq., to Pell

Dry Dock, f'm 423 E. 10th, N. to E. 12th

Duane, from 40 Rose, W. to North River
21 Park Row
89 Broadway
149 W. Broadway
185 Greenwich
217 West

Duncomb Pl., E. 128th, bet. 2d and 3d avs.

Dunham Pl., 142 W. 33d

Dunscomb Pl., E. 50th, bet. 1st av. & Beekman Place.

Dutch, from 49 John to Fulton

Dyckman, from Harlem River, S. of Academy, to N. R.

East, from 750 Water, N. to Rivingt'n

E. Broadway, f'm 19 Chatham Square to Grand
15 Catharine
73 Market
117 Pike
163 Rutgers
— Canal
189 Jefferson
219 Clinton
259 Montgomery
287 Gouverneur
299 Scammel

East End av., Av. B, f'm E. 79th to 89th
1 E. 79th
95 E. 84th
East River Pk.
— E. 89th

E. Houston, f'm 608 B'way, E. to E. R.
87 Bowery
— 2d av.
— 1st av.
— Av. A
— Av. B
357 Pitt
Hamilton Fish Pk.
— Av C
463 Lewis
509 Mangin

E. River Pk., bet. E. End av. & E. R., & E. 84th & E. 89th

E. 4th, f'm 694 Broadway, E. to E. R.
20 Lafayette Pl.
44 Bowery
82 2d av.
130 1st av.
180 Av. A
242 Av. B
300 Av. C
360 Av. D
392 Lewis

E. 8th, f'm 7 5th av., E. to East River
42 University Pl.
44 Greene
60 Mercer
130 Broadway
142 Lafayette Pl.
— 4th av.
St. Mark's Pl.
Tompkins Sq.
300 Av. B
342 Av. C
Columbia Pl.
408 Av. D
426 Lewis

E. 9th, from 21 5th av., E. to E. R.
20 University Pl.
68 Broadway
92 4th av.
— 3d av.
— Stuyvesant
238 2d av.
348 1st av.
442 Av. A
Tompkins Sq.
650 Av. C
752 Av. D

E. 10th, f'm 33 5th av. E. to East River
26 University Pl.
56 Broadway
— 4th av.
98 3d av.
128 Stuyvesant
242 1st av.
288 Av. A.
Tompkins Sq.
Sq. Av. B
394 Av. C
448 Av. D

E. 11th, from 41 5th av., E. to E. R.
34 University Pl.
82 Broadway
100 4th av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A
600 Av. B
700 Av. C
724 Dry Dock
— Av. D

E. 12th, f'm 51 5th av., E. to E. R.
28 University Pl.
58 Broadway
100 4th av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A
600 Av. B
700 Av. C
728 Dry Dock
800 Av. D

E. 13th, f'm 61 5th av., E. to East River, numbered like E. 12th

E. 14th, f'm 67 5th av., E. to East River
—Union Sq., W.
36 University Pl.
50 Broadway
100 4th av.
— Irving Pl.
201 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A
600 Av. B
— Av. C

E. 15th, f'm 71 5th av., E. to East River
22 Union Sq., W.
114 Irving Pl.
200 3d av.
— Rutherford Pl.
300 2d av.
— Livingston Pl.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A
600 Av. B
700 Av. C

E. 16th, f'm 81 5th av., E. to East River, numbered like E.15th

E. 17th, f'm 93 5th av., E. to East River, numbered like E.15th

E. 18th, from 107 5th av., E. to E. R.
28 Broadway
100 4th av.
118 Irving Pl.
200 3d av.

300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A
600 Av. B
700 Av. C

E. 19th, from 117 5th av., E. to E. R., numbered like E.18th

E. 20th, from 133 5th av., E. to East River
8 Broadway
100 4th av.
— Gramercy Pk.
124 Irving Pl.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A

E. 21st, from 147 5th av., E. to E. R., numbered like E.20th

E. 22d, from 165 5th av., E. to East River
— Broadway
100 4th av.
128 Lexington av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A

E. 23d, from 185 5th av., E. to East River
2 Broadway
— Madison av.
100 4th av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A

E. 24th, from 11 Madison av., E. to East River
100 4th av.
134 Lexington av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A

E. 25th, from 21 Madison av., E. to E. R.
38 Madison av.
100 4th av.
132 Lexington av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.

E. 26th, f'm 215 5th av., E. to East River
— 5th av.
Madison Sq. N.
Sq. Madison av.
100 4th av.
128 Lexington av.
200 3d av.
300 2d av.
400 1st av.
500 Av. A

All numbered East Side streets f'm 26th to Harlem River commence at 5th av. and run E. to E.R., and are numbered similar to 26th st., a hundred numbers being on each block between tbe numbered avenues.

Edgar, f'm 59 Greenwich, to Trinity Pl.

Edgecomb av., from junc. St. Nicholas av. and W. 136tb to 155th
46 W. 137th
116 W. 140th
230 W. 145th
— W. 155th

Edgecomb Rd., from W. 155th and St Nicholas av., to Amsterdam av..

Eighth av., from 598 Hudson, N. to Harlem River.
2 Abingdon Sq.
20 W. 12th
— W. 4th
60 Horatio Jackson Sq.
— W. 13th
— Greenwich av.
78 W. 14th
160 W. 18th
254 W. 23d
356 W. 28th
474 W. 34th
568 W. 38th
678 W. 42d
718 W. 45th
828 W. 50th
888 W. 53d
988 W. 58th
Central Park West
2050 W. 11th
2144 W. 116th
2224 W. 120th
2236 St. Nicholas av.
2330 W. 125th
2428 W. 130th
2534 W. 135th
—— W. 140th
—— W. 145th
—— W. 150th
2910 W. 153d

Eldridge, f'm 86 Division, to E. Houston

Eleventh av., f'm W. 14th, N. to Naegle av.
80 W. 18th
180 W. 23d
280 W. 28th
394 W. 34th
552 W. 42d
700 W. 50th
794 W. 55th
852 W. 59th
West End av.
— W. 173d
— W. 180th
— W. 190th
— Audubon av.
— F. George av.
— Naegle av.

Elizabeth, from 52 Bayard, N. to Bleecker
30 Canal
100 Grand
216 Prince
270 E. Houston

Elm, f'm 14 Reade, N. to Great Jones
15 Duane
31 Pearl
45 Worth
61 Leonard

Elwood, f'm Hillside av., bet. B'way & 11th av., to Sherman av.

Emerson, from Amsterdam av., opp. W. 207tb, to Prescott av.

Essex, from 160 Division, N. to E. Houston

Essex Mkt. Pl., f'm 68 Ludlow, to Essex

Exchange Al., f'm 55 B'way, to Trinity Place.

Exchange Ct., 74 Exchange Place

Exchange Pl., f'm 6 Hanover to B'way

Extra Pl., rear of 10 1st St.

Farmer's Mkt., Washington, cor. Gansevoort

Ferry, from 88 Gold to Pearl

Fifth, f'm 379 Bowery, E. to East River
200 Bowery
246 2d av.
— Av. A.
752 Av. D.

Fifth Avenue

Fifth av., from 12 Washington Sq. to Harlem River
— E. 8th
21 E. 9tb
33 E. 10th
67 E. 14th
107 E. 18th
133 E. 20th
185 E. 23d
— Broadway
249 E. 28th
281 E. 30th
315 E. 32d
353 E. 34th
387 E. 36th
421 E. 38th
457 E. 40th
499 E. 42d
545 E. 45th
623 E. 50th
703 E. 55th
751 E. 58th
775 E. 59th
787 E. 60th
837 E. 65th
884 E. 70th
939 E. 75th
989 E. 80th
1038 E. 85th
1089 E. 90th
1139 E. 95th
1189 E. 100th
1239 E. 105th
1289 E. 110th
1335 E. 112th
1415 E. 116th
1475 E. 119th
—— E. 120th
Mt. Morris Park.
2001 E. 124th
2021 E. 125th
2119 E. 130th
2217 E. 135th
2321 E. 140th
—— E. 142d
—— Harlem River

First, f'm 303 Bowery, E. to Av. A
27 2d av.
73 st av.

First av., f'm 166 E. Houston to Harlem River
10 1st
116 7th
232 E. 14th
304 E. 18th
392 E. 23d
— E. 28th
— E. 34th
738 E. 42d
—— E. 50th
1000 E. 55th
1100 E. 60th
1200 E. 65th
1300 E. 70th
1442 E. 75th
1528 E. 80th
1634 E. 85th
1734 E. 90th
—— E. 95th
1934 E. 100th
2034 E. 105th
—— E. 110th
Thos. Jefferson Pk.
2236 E. 115th
2336 E. 120th
2434 E. 125th

Fletcher, from 208 Pearl, S. to E. R.

Forsyth, f'm 68 Division to E. Houston
90 Grand
188 Stanton

Ft. George av., from Amsterdam av. and W. 190th, W. to 11th av.

Ft. Washington av., f'm B'way and W. 159th, N. to B'way.

Fourth av., continuation of Bowery to E. 34th
39 Astor Pl.
59 E. 9th
157 E. 14th
Union Square
247 E. 20th
289 E. 23d
401 E. 28th
477 E. 32d

Frankfort, from 170 Nassau, E. to Pearl
17 William
43 Gold
75 Cliff

Franklin f'm 64 Baxter, W. to N. R.
38 Elm
64 Broadway
94 Church
124 W. Broadway.
166 Hudson
194 Greenwich
198 Washington
218 West

Franklin Pl., from 68 Franklin to White

Franklin Sq., from 10 Cherry to Pearl

Front, f'm 49 Whitehall to Roosevelt, and from South cor. Montgomery to East River
5 Moore
21 Broad
113 Wall
151 Maiden Lane
199 Fulton

291 Roosevelt
301 Montgomery
317 Gouverneur sl.
371 Jackson
Fulton, f'm 93 South, W. to North River
Market Front
25 Water
37 Pearl
53 Cliff
79 Gold
99 William
— Dutch
123 Nassau
165 Broadway
187 Church
225 Greenwich
239 Washington West
Gansevoort, from 356 W. 4th, N. to N. R.
Gay, f'm 141 Waverley Pl. to Christopher
Goerck, f'm 574 Grand N. to 3d
Gold, from 87 Maiden Lane to Frankfort
12 Platt
24 John
50 Fulton
— Ann
64 Beekman
— Spruce
Gouverneur, from 275 Division, S. to Water
Gouverneur Sl., from 371 South, N. to Water
Gramercy Pk., f'm E. 20th to E. 21st, bet. 3d and 4th avs.
Grand, f'm 78 Varick, E. to East River
17 Sullivan
33 Thompson
49 W. Broadway
71 Wooster
87 Greene
105 Mercer
119 Broadway
131 Crosby
151 Elm
163 Centre
Centre Market
171 Baxter
189 Mulberry
203 Mott
219 Elizabeth
235 Bowery
253 Cbrystie
269 Forsyth
289 Eldridge
307 Allen
321 Orchard
339 Ludlow
355 Essex
373 Norfolk
389 Suffolk
407 Clinton
423 Attorney
441 Ridge
459 Pitt
471 Division
473 E. Broadway
— Willett
— Sheriff
— Columbia
527 Henry
— Cannon
541 Jackson
— Lewis
567 Madison
— Goerck
589 Corlears
— Mangin
599 Monroe
— Tompkins
625 East
Grand Circle, 8th av., bet. W. 58th & W. 60th
Great Jones, f'm 682 B'way, to Bowery
Greeley Sq., between Broadway and 6th av., 32d and 34th
Greene, from 331 Canal, N. to E. 8th
36 Grand
54 Broome
84 Spring
120 Prince
146 W. Houston
182 Bleecker
214 W. 3d
224 W. 4th
246 Washington Pl.
260 E. 8th
Greenwich, from 4 Battery Pl., to Gansevoort
89 Rector
139 Cedar
149 Liberty
169 Cortlandt
185 Dey
197 Fulton
213 Vesey
229 Barclay
249 Park Pl.
267 Murray
283 Warren
301 Chambers
369 Franklin
477 Canal
583 W. Houston
677 Christopher
695 W. 10th
795 W. 12th
819 Horatio
Greenwich av., from 105 6th av. to 8th av.
— Christopher
Jefferson Market
16 W. 10th
— Charles
— Perry
72 W. 11th
74 7th av.
— Bank
88 W. 12th
— Jane
118 W. 13th
— Horatio
Grove, from 488 Hudson to Waverley pl.
18 Bedford
48 Bleecker
76 W. 4th
Hague, f'm 367 Pearl W. to Cliff
Hamilton, from 73 Catharine, E. to Market
Hamilton Fish Pk., bet. Stanton, E. Houston, Pitt and Sheriff
Hamilton Pl., from Broadway c. 137th to Amsterdam and 144th
Hamilton Ter., from W. 141st, n. Convent av., N. to W. 144th
Hancock, f'm 176 W. Houston, North to Bleecker
Hancock Pl., Manhattan, from St. Nicholas av. to Columbus av.
Hancock Sq., bet. St. Nicholas and Manhattan avs. and W. 123d
Hanover, f'm 57 Wall S. to Pearl
Hanover Sq., from 105 Pearl to Stone
Hanson Pl., 2d av, bet. E. 124th and 125th
Harlem River Driveway, f'm W. 155th and Edgecomb Rd., N. to Dyckman
Harrison, f'm 81 Hudson, W. to N. R.
Harry Howard Sq., bet. Canal, Walker, Baxter & Mulberry
Henry, f'm 14 Oliver, E. to Grand
Herald Sq., between B'way, 6th av., W. 34th and 36th
Hester, from 216 Division, W. to Centre
Hillside av., from Broadway and Nagle av to 11th av.
Horatio, f'm 129 Greenwich, W. to N. R.
Howard, f'm 201 Centre, W. to Mercer
10 Elm
28 Crosby
42 Broadway
Hubert, f'm 149 Hudson, W. to N. R.
Hudson, from 139 Chambers, N. to 9th av.
16 Reade
28 Duane
100 Franklin
206 Canal
384 W. Houston
402 Clarkson
500 Christopher
598 8th av.
Abingdon Sq.
684 W. 14th
Irving Pl., f'm 117 E. 14th, N. to E. 20th
14 E. 15th
30 E. 16th
50 E. 17th
64 E. 18th
78 E. 19th
Jackson, from 338 Henry, S. to E. R.
Jackson Sq., 8th av., bet. Horatio and Greenwich av.
Jacob, from 19 Ferry to Frankfort
James, from 215 Park Row, S. to James Sl.
James' Slip, from 77 Cherry, S. to E. R.
Jane, from 113 Greenwich av. to N. R.
Jay, from 61 Hudson, W. to North River
Jeannette Pk., Coenties Sl., bet. Front and South
Jefferson, from 179 Division, S. to E.R.
Jefferson Market, 6th av., cor Greenwich av.
Jersey, f'm 127 Crosby E. to Mulberry
John, f'm 184 B'way, E. to Pearl
30 Nassau
— Dutch
68 William
88 Gold
— Cliff
120 Pearl
Jones, f'm 174 W. 4th, W. to Bleecker
King, from 41 Macdougal, W. to N. R.
Kingsbridge av., f'm Terrace View av. to Spuyten Duyvil Ck.
Kingsbridge Rd., f'm Amsterdam av. & W. 162d, N. to W. 170th
Lafayette Pl., f'm 8 Great Jones, N. to E. 8th
Laight, from 398 Canal, W. to N. R.
Lenox av., f'm 110th N. to Harlem River
16 W. 111th
120 W. 116th
128 W. 120th
298 W. 125th
398 W. 130th
494 W. 135th
598 W. 140th
698 W. 145th
778 W. 149th
Leonard, f'm 92 Hudson, E. to Baxter
36 W. Broadway
64 Church
98 Broadway
118 Elm
140 Centre
Leroy, f'm 248 Bleecker, W. to N. R.
Lewis, f'm 556 Grand, N. to E. 8th
Lexington av., from 121 E. 21st, N. to Harlem River
17 E. 23d
115 E. 28th
237 E. 34th
389 E. 42d
449 E. 45th
555 E. 50th
655 E. 55th
763 E. 60th
863 E. 65th
961 E. 70th
1055 E. 75th
1159 E. 80th
1259 E. 85th
1359 E. 90th.

1469 E. 90th
1565 E. 100th
1673 E. 105th
1773 E. 110th
1857 E. 115th
—— E. 120th
2063 E. 125th
—— E. 130th

Liberty f'm 76 Maiden Lane, W. to N. R.
13 William
51 Nassau
57 Liberty Pl.
75 Broadway
97 Church
123 Greenwich
137 Washington
147 West

Liberty Pl., from 57 Liberty to Maiden Lane

Lispenard, f'm 151 W. B'way to B'way

Little W. 12th, from Gansevoort to N.R.

Livingston Pl., from 325 E. 15th to E. 17th

London Ter., W. 23d, bet. 9th & 10th avs.

Long Acre Sq., bet. B'way, 7th av. & W. 43d

Ludlow, f'm 144 Division, N. to E. Houston

Macdougal, from 219 Spring, N. to W. 8th.
70 W. Houston.
98 Bleecker
154 W. 4th
Washington Sq.
— W. 8th

Macdougal Alley, f'm Macdougal, n 8th, E.

Madison, from 426 Pearl, E. to Grand
72 Catharine
224 Jefferson
384 Jackson

Madison av., from 29 E. 23d, N. to Harlem River
61 E. 27th
117 E. 30th
183 E. 34th
245 E. 38th
315 E. 42d
351 E. 45th
439 E. 50th
549 E. 55th
651 E. 60th
751 E. 65th
841 E. 70th
953 E. 75th
1047 E. 80th
1141 E. 85th
1245 E. 90th
1351 E. 95th
1449 E. 100th
1553 E. 105th
1647 E. 110th
1747 E. 115th
1847 E. 120th
Mt. Morris Park
1943 E. 125th
2049 E. 130th
2149 E. 135th

Madison Sq., bet. 5th and Madison avs., E. 23d and E. 26th

Madison Sq. N., E. 26th, bet. 5th and Madison avs.

Maiden Lane, from 172 B'way to E. R.
26 Nassau
62 William
76 Liberty
106 Pearl
134 Water
144 Front
168 South

Mail, from Broadway, opp. Park Pl., E. to Park Row

Mangin, from 590 Grand, N. to E. Houston

Manhattan, from 444 E. Houston, N. to 3d.

Manhattan av., from W. 100th, bet. Central Park, N. and Columbus av., N. to St. Nicholas av.

Marion, from 404 Broome, N.

Market, f'm 61 Division, S. to E. R.

Marketfield, from 72 Broad, W.

Mercer, f'm 311 Canal, N. to E. 8th
14 Howard
34 Grand
64 Broome
100 Spring
138 Prince
170 W. Houston
210 Bleecker
246 W. 3d
260 W. 4th
274 Washington Pl.

Milligan Pl., 139 6th av

Minetta, from 209 Bleecker to Minetta Lane

Minetta La., from 113 Macdougal to 6th av.

Mission Pl., from 58 Park, N. to Worth

Mitchell Pl., E. 49th, 1st av. to Beekman Place.

Monroe, f'm 59 Catharine, E. to Grand

Montgomery, f'm 247 Division, S. to E.R.

Moore, f'm 30 Pearl, S. to East River

Morningside av., E., from W. 110th, opp. Manhattan av., N. to W. 123d
— W. 110th
— W. 112th
10 W. 115th
17 W. 116th
29 W. 117th
39 W. 118th
60 W. 120th
78 W. 122d

Morningside av. W., from W. 110th, W. of Columbus av. to 122d

Morningside Pk., bet. Morningside av., E. & W. and W. 110th and W. 123d

Morris, f'm 27 B'way W. to North River

Morton, from 270 Bleecker, W. to N. R.

Mott, from 200 Park Row, N. to Bleecker
82 Canal
144 Grand
206 Spring
292 E. Houston

Mt. Morris Pk. W., from W. 130th, bet. 5th and Lenox avs., to W. 124th
1 W. 120th
10 W. 121st
18 W. 122d
30 W. 123d
38 W. 124th

Mulberry from 186 Park R'w to Bleecker
8 Worth
88 Canal
150 Grand
254 Prince
292 E. Houston

Murray, from 247 B'way, W. to N. R.
29 Church
61 W. Broadway
87 Greenwich
95 Washington
111 West

Nassau, f'm 20 Wall, N. to Park Row
— Pine
26 Cedar
38 Liberty
54 Maiden Lane
70 John
90 Fulton
102 Ann
136 Beekman
152 Spruce
170 Frankfort

New, from 7 Wall, S. to Beaver

New Bowery, f'm 396 Pearl, N. to Park Row

New Chambers, from 107 Park Row, E. to Cherry
12 William
— Pearl
36 Rose
52 New Bowery
— Roosevelt
92 Cherry

Ninth av., f'm Gansevoort, N. to W. 59th
— W. 14th
122 W. 18th
206 W. 23d
350 W. 30th
— W. 34th
580 W. 42d
740 W. 50th
840 W. 55th
924 W. 59th

Norfolk, f'm 180 Division, North to E. Houston

North Moore, f'm 234 W. Broadwy, W. to North River

North William, from 16 Frankfort to Park Row

Oak, f'm 392 Pearl, E. to Catharine.

Old St., f'm 106 Pearl, S. to East River

Oliver, f'm 63 New Bowery, S. to E. R.

Orchard, f'm 124 Division, N. to E. Houston

Park, from 36 Centre, E. to Mott

Park av., continuation of 4th av. from E. 34th, N. to H. R.
65 E. 38th
135 E. 42d
375 E. 53d
497 E. 59th
607 E. 65th
717 E. 70th
819 E. 75th
911 E. 80th
1015 E. 85th
1115 E. 90th
1217 E. 95th
—— E. 100th
1407 E. 105th
1507 E. 110th
1635 E. 116th
1711 E. 120th
1817 E. 125th
1915 E. 130th
—— E. 133d

Park Pl., from 23/ Broadway, W. to North River
27 Church
57 W. Broadway
71 Greenwich
91 Washington
107 West

Park Row, f'm 1 Ann, E. to Chatham Sq.
34 Beekman
41 Spruce
— Mail
53 Frankfort
89 N. William
— Chambers
107 New Chambers
109 Duane
163 Pearl
— Baxter
187 Roosevelt
— Mulberry
215 James
— Worth
— Mott
231 New Bowery

Pearl, f'm 14 State, E. and N. to B'way
24 Whitehall
52 Broad
— William
152 Wall
194 Maiden Lane
266 Fulton
286 Beekman
348 Franklin Sq
396 New Bowery
— Vandewater
— William
464 Park Row
512 Centre
536 Elm
554 Broadway

Peck Slip, from 312 Pearl, E. to South

Pelham, f'm 96 Monroe, S. to Cherry

Pell, f'm 18 Bowery, W. to Mott
Perry, from 55 Greenwich av., W. to N.R.
Pike, from 107 Division, S. to E. R.
Pine, f'm 106 B'way, E. to East River
13 Nassau
45 William
79 Pearl
85 Water
91 Front
99 South
Pitt, f'm 276 Division N. to E. Houston
Platt, f'm 221 Pearl, W. to William
Pleasant av., f'm E. 100th, E. of 1st av., N. to Harlem River
182 E. 110th
298 E. 116th
376 E. 120th
— E. 124th
Prince, f'm 230 Bowery, W. to Macdougal
15 Elizabeth
59 Elm
79 Broadway
145 W. Broadway.
180 Sullivan
Reade, f'm 22 Duane, W. to North River
14 Elm
42 Broadway
112 W. Broadway
194 West
Rector, f'm 73 Broadway, W. to N. R.
Renwick, from 503 Canal, N. to Spring
Ridge, from 254 Division, N. to E. Houston
Riverside av., from W. 72d, bet. West End av. and 12th av., N. to Manhattan.
26 W. 75th
39 W. 76th
49 W. 77th
74 W. 79th
78 W. 80th
86 W. 81st
95 W. 82d
109 W. 83d
129 W. 85th
147 W. 87th
162 W. 88th
185 W. 91st
280 W. 100th
318 W. 104th
354 W. 108th
— W. 110th
— W. 116th
— W. 122d
— W. 129th
Riverside Pk., bet. Riverside av., Hudson River, W. 72d and 129th
Rivington, from 213 Bowery, E. to E.R.
67 Allen
161 Clinton
267 Columbia
321 Goerck
371 East
Roosevelt, from 187 Park Row, S. to East River
59 New Chambers
117 Water
137 South
Rose, from 34 Frankfort, E. to Pearl
Rutgers, f'm 26 Canal, S. to East River
Rutherford Pl., from 224 E. 17th, S. to 15th
St. Clement's Pl., Macdougal, from W. Houston to Bleecker, and Waverley Pl. to 8th
St. Mark's Pl., E. 8th, from 3d av. to Av. A
St. Nicholas av., f'm Lenox av. and W. 110th to Amsterdam av. and W. 161st
20 Lenox
54 W. 113th
110 W. 116th
218 W. 121st
222 8th av.
258 W. 123d
276 W. 124th
336 W. 127th
400 W. 130th
490 W. 135th
694 W. 145th
796 W. 150th
900 W. 155th
970 W. 159th
St. Nicholas Pl., f'm St. Nicholas av. & W. 149th, N. to W. 155th
St. Nicholas Ter., f'm W. 127th and St. Nicholas av., to 140th
Scammel, f'm 299 E. B'way, S. to Water
Second, f'm 323 Bowery, E. to Av. D
35 2d av.
145 Av. A
257 Av. C
Second av., f'm 118 E. Houston, N. to Harlem River
116 7th
228 E. 14th
398 E. 23d
498 E. 28th
620 E. 34th
782 E. 42d
934 E. 50th
1138 E. 60th
1326 E. 70th
1536 E. 80th
1730 E. 90th
— E. 100th
2136 E. 110th
2238 E. 115th
2338 E. 120th
2438 E. 125th
2498 E. 128th
Seventh, from opp. 20 4th av., E. to E. R.
36 2d av.
130 Av. A
228 Av. C
300 Lewis
Seventh av., from 74 Greenwich av., N. to Central Park, & from W. 110th, N. to Harlem River
53 W. 14th
133 W. 18th
219 W. 23d
315 W. 28th
439 W. 34th
599 W. 42d
759 W. 50th
861 W. 55th
941 Central Pk. S.
Central Park
1801 W. 110th
1893 W. 115th
— St. Nicholas av.
1921 W. 116th
1999 W. 120th
2039 W. 122d
2089 W. 125th
2161 W. 128th
2197 W. 130th
2299 W. 135th
2339 W. 137th
2413 W. 141st
— W. 144th
— W. 149th
—W. 155th
Harlem River
Sheriff, from 502 Grand, N. to 2d
Sherman av., from B'way and Elwood, N. to Amsterdam av., and W. 211th
Sherman Sq., bet. B'way, Amsterdam av. and W. 73d
Sixth, f'm 395 Bowery E. to East River
Sixth av., from Carmine, N. to Central Park
36 W. 4th
— Greenwich av.
130 W. 10th
208 W. 14th
228 W. 15th
248 W. 16th
266 W. 17th
286 W. 18th
298 W. 19th
— W. 20th
338 W. 21st
356 W. 22d
374 W. 23d
412 W. 25th
462 W. 28th
536 W. 32d
Broadway
612 W. 36th
Sq. W. 42d
792 W. 45th
886 W. 50th
976 W. 55th
1052 Central Pk, S.
South, f'm 66 Whitehall, E. to E. R.
14 Broad
58 Wall
75 Maiden Lane
93 Fulton
— Beekman
175 Roosevelt
187 James Slip
221 Market
286 Clinton
386 Jackson
Corlears Hook Pk.
East River
South William, from 7 William to Broad
Speedway (see Harlem River Driveway).
Spring, f'm 188 Bowery, W. to N. R.
11 Elizabeth
45 Mulberry
— Elm
89 Broadway
121 Greene
157 W. Broadway
197 Sullivan
259 Varick
291 Hudson
317 Greenwich
353 West
Spruce, from 41 Park Row, E. to Gold
Stanton, f'm 245 Bowery, E. to E. R.
73 Allen
133 Norfolk
221 Pitt
Hamilton Fish Prk
271 Columbia
351 Tompkins
State, from 48 Whitehall to Broadway
1 Whitehall
18 Pearl
23 Bridge
30 Bowling Green
Stone, f'm 13 Whitehall to William
Stuyvesant, f'm 29 3d av., E. to 2d av.
14 E. 9th
46 E. 10th
Stuyvesant Sq., bet. Rutherford Pl. and Livingston Pl., E. 15th and E. 17th
Suffolk, f'm 202 Division to E. Houston
Sullivan, from 415 Canal, N. to W. 3d
21 Grand
55 Broome
165 W. Houston
205 Bleecker
Temple, from 88 Liberty, S. to Thames
Tenth av., from 542 West, N. to W. 59th
56 W. 14th
220 W. 23d
312 W. 28th
574 W. 42d
634 W. 45th
828 W. 55th
888 W. 58th
Thames, from 111 B'way to Greenwich
Third, f'm 345 Bowery, E. to E. R.
38 2d av.
142 Av. A
326 Av. D
394 Goerck
Third av., continuation of Bowery, N. to Harlem River
45 E. 10th
123 E. 14th
203 E. 18th
299 E. 23d

391 E. 28th
429 E. 30th
505 E. 34th
657 E. 42d
773 E. 48th
875 E. 53d
989 E. 59th
1047 E. 62d
—— E. 67th
1201 E. 70th
1309 E. 75th
1409 E. 80th
1505 E. 85th
1599 E. 90th
1693 E. 95th
1799 E. 100th
1923 E. 106th
2001 E. 110th
2133 E. 116th
2199 E. 120th
2297 E. 125th
—— E. 130th
—— Harlem River

Thirteenth av., from 148 Gansevoort, N. to W. 30th

Thomas, from 317 B'way, W. to Hudson
41 Church
73 W. Broadway.

Thompson, from 395 Canal, N. to W. 4th
20 Grand
82 Spring
160 W. Houston
204 Bleecker

Tompkins, from 606 Grand, N. to E. R.

Tompkins Sq., bet. Avs. A and B., E. 7th and E. 10th

Trinity Pl., from 6 Morris, N. to Liberty

Tryon Row, from 1 Centre, E. to Park Row

Twelfth av., from foot W. 30th, N. to W. 151st

Union Square, bet. B'way, 4th av., E. 14th and E. 17th

Union Square E., 4th av. from E. 14th to E. 17th

Union Square W., B'way, from E. 14th to E. 17th

University Pl., from 29 Waverley Pl. to E. 14th

Vandam, f'm 13 Macdougal to Greenwich

Vanderbilt av., from 27 E. 42d to E. 45th

Vandewater, from 54 Frankfort, E. to Pearl

Varick, f'm 130 Franklin, N. to Carmine
70 Canal
108 Broome
204 W. Houston
230 Carmine

Vesey, from B'way, opp. 222, W. to N.R.
30 Church
66 W. Broadway
70 Greenwich
86 Washington
110 West

Vestry, f'm 428 Canal, W. to North River
26 Hudson
56 Washington

Walker, from 135 W. B'way, E. to Canal
29 Church
69 Broadway
93 Elm
109 Centre

Wall, from 86 B'way, E. to East River
7 New
—— Nassau
21 Broad
51 William
57 Hanover Sq.
75 Pearl
89 Water
103 Front
119 South

Warren, from 259 B'way, W. to N. R.
32 Church
62 W. Broadway
96 Greenwich
106 Washington

Washington, from 6 Battery Pl., to W 14th
97 Rector
145 Cedar
153 Liberty
169 Cortlandt
179 Dey
191 Fulton
205 Vesey
221 Barclay
239 Park Pl.
255 Murray
271 Warren
285 Chambers
347 Franklin
475 Canal
565 W. Houston
647 Christopher
655 W. 10th
765 W. 12th
815 Gansevoort

Washington Pl., from 713 Broadway, W. to Grove
21 Greene
35 Wash'ton Sq., E.
61 Macdougal
89 6th av.
— Barrow

Washington Sq., bet. Wooster, Macdougal, W. 4th and Waverley Pl.

Washington Sq. E., from 43 W. 4th to Waverley Pl.

Washington Sq. N., f'm 29 to 89 Waverley Pl.

Washington Sq. S., from 54 to 126 W. 4th

Washington Sq. W., f'm 143 to 165 Macdougal

Water, f'm 41 Whitehall, E. to E. R.
21 Broad
113 Wall
199 Fulton
321 Roosevelt
389 Catharine Sl.
469 Pike
565 Clinton
685 Jackson
— East

Watts, f'm 44 Sullivan, W. to N. R.

Waverley Pl., from 727 B'way, to Bank
23 Greene
— Wash'ton Sq. E.
57 5th av.
123 6th av.
183 W. 10th
231 W. 11th

West, f'm 12 Battery Pl., N. to 10th av.
56 Rector
102 Liberty
130 Fulton
Mkt. Vesey
147 Barclay
185 Chambers
215 Franklin
271 Desbrosses
293 Canal
Mkt. Spring
321 Charlton
342 W. Houston
387 Christopher
425 W. 11th
485 W. 12th
533 Gansevoort
542 10th av.

West Broadway, from 66 Vesey, N. to W. 4th
35 Park Pl.
75 Warren
93 Chambers
163 Worth
205 Franklin
297 Canal
331 Grand
363 Broome
399 Spring
439 Prince
519 Bleecker
563 W. 3d

West End Av., 11th av. from W. 59th to W. 107th
54 W. 62d
154 W. 67th
256 W. 72d
318 W. 75th
378 W. 78th
436 W. 81st
516 W. 85th
598 W. 89th
678 W. 93d
758 W. 97th
822 W. 100th
898 W. 104th
— W. 106th
— Broadway
— W. 107th

W. Houston, from 609 B'way to N. R.
18 Mercer
38 Greene
60 Wooster
82 W. Broadway
148 Macdougal
236 Varick
276 Hudson
310 Greenwich
328 Washington
348 West

West 3d, from 681 B'way, W. to 6th av.
9 Mercer
29 Greene
— Wooster
57 W. Broadway
77 Thompson
— Sullivan
111 Macdougal

W. 4th, f'm 697 B'way, W. to W. 13th
11 Mercer
31 Greene
43 Wash. Sq. E.
— Wooster
— W. Broadway
— Thompson
— Sullivan
— Macdougal
151 6th av.
193 Barrow
231 W. 10th
281 W. 11th
319 W. 12th
333 8th av.
— Gansevoort

W. 8th, f'm 8 5th av., W. to 6th av.

W. 9th, f'm 22 5th av., W. to 6th av.

W. 10th, f'm 32 5th av., W. to N. R.
71 6th av.
127 Greenwich av.
153 Waverley Pl.
181 W. 4th
209 Bleecker
245 Hudson
265 Greenwich
279 Washington
—— Weehawken
307 West

W. 11th, f'm 46 5th av., W. to N. R.
77 6th av.
167 7th av.
—Greenwich av.
213 Waverley Pl.
253 W. 4th
285 Bleecker
297 Hudson
309 Greenwich
345 Washington
375 West

W. 12th, from 58 5th av., W. to N. R.
83 6th av.
175 7th av.
229 Greenwich av.
281 W. 4th
293 8th av.
329 Greenwich
371 Washington
401 West

W. 13th, from 70 5th av., W. to N. R.
69 6th av.
161 7th av.
253 Greenwich av.
— W. 4th
337 Hudson
455 10th av.

W. 14th, from 82 5th av., W. to N. R.
101 6th av.

201 7th av.
301 8th av.
401 9th av.
501 10th av.
601 11th av.
— 13th av.
North River

All streets on the West side from 14th to 58th, inclusive, begin at Fifth av., run to the Hudson River and are numbered similar to W. 14th, a hundred numbers being used on each block.

W. 59th, from Grand Circle, W. to N. R.
359 Columbus av.
— 9th av.
— 10th av.
— West End av.
— 11th av.

W. 60th, from 1855 B'way, W. to N. R.
101 Columbus av.
201 Amsterdam av.
301 West End av.

W. 61st, f'm Central Park West to N. R.
1 Central Pk. W.
— Broadway
101 Columbus av.
201 Amsterdam av.
301 West End av.

All streets on the West side from W. 61st to W. 109th street, inclusive, begin at Central Park West, and are numbered similar to W. 61st, a hundred numbers being used on each block.

W. 110th (Cathedral Parkway), f'm 5th av. W. to Riverside av.
— St. Nicholas av.
— Lenox av.
— 7th av.
— 8th av.
— Manhattan av.
— Columbus av.
— M'gside av. E. Morningside Pk
— M'gside av. W.
— Amsterdam av.
547 Broadway

W. 111th, f'm 5th av., W. to Riverside av.

W. 112th, f'm 5th av., W. to Riverside av.
101 Lenox av.
105 St. Nicholas av
201 7th av.
301 8th av.
329 Manhattan av.
— M'gside av. E. Morningside Park.
401 M'gside av. W.
501 Amsterdam av.
601 Broadway

All streets from W. 112th to W. 120th, inclusive, begin at 5th av., run W. to Riverside av., and are numbered similar to W. 112th

W. 121st, from Mt. Morris Pk., W. to Riverside av.
101 Lenox av.
201 7th av.
273 St. Nicholas av.
301 8th av.
317 Manhattan av.
364 M'gside av. E.
401 M'gside av. W.
501 Amsterdam av.
601 Broadway

W. 122d, from Mount Morris Pk. to Riverside av.

W. 123d, from Mount Morris Pk., to Riverside av.

W. 124th, f'm 2002 5th av., W. to B'way

W. 125th, f'm 2020 5th av., W. to Claremont av.
101 Lenox
201 7th av.
301 8th av.
335 St. Nicholas av.
401 Columbus av.
413 Manhattan av.
501 Amsterdam av.
601 Broadway

All streets from W. 125th to W. 143d begin at 5th av., run W. to North River and are numbered similar to W. 125th

W. 144th, f'm Harlem River, W. to N. R.
101 Lenox av.
201 7th av.
301 8th av.
315 Bradhurst av.
411 Hamilton Ter.
451 Convent av.
501 Amsterdam av.
— Hamilton Pl.
601 Broadway

W. 145th, f'm Harlem River, W. to N. R.
101 Lenox av.
201 7th av.
301 8th av.
317 Bradhurst av.
345 Edgecomb av.
401 St. Nicholas av.
501 Amsterdam av.
501 Amsterdam av.
601 Broadway
— 12th av.

All streets from W. 145th to W. 154th, begin at Harlem River and run W. to North River, and are numbered similar to W. 145th

W. 155th, f'm 7th av., W. to North River
201 7th av.
— Macomb's La.
301 8th av.
— Bradhurst av.
Harlem R. Drivew'y
401 St. Nicholas Pl
— Edgecomb av.
—St. Nicholas av.
501 Amsterdam av.
601 Broadway

W. 156th, from 921 St. Nicholas av., W. to Broadway
423 St. Nicholas av.

W. 157th, f'm Edgecomb Rd., W. to B'way

W. 158th, f'm 957 St. Nicholas av., W. to North River
525 Audubon av.
601 Broadway

W.159th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Broadway

W. 160th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to 485 W. 129th
Broadway

W. 161st, from 2036 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway

W. 162d from Edgecomb Road, W. to Amsterdam av.

W. 163d, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Amsterdam av.

W. 164th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Kingsbridge Road

W. 165th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to North River.

W. 166th, from 2138 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway

W. 167th, from Edgecomb Road, W. to Kingsbridge Road

W. 168th, from 2178 Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway

W. 169th, from Amsterdam av., W. to Broadway

W. 170th, from Edgecomb Road W. to Ft. Washington av.

W. 171st, from Amsterdam av., W. to B'way

All streets from W. 171st to W. 190th begin at Amsterdam av. and run West to Broadway

W. 201st, f'm Harlem River, W. to Amsterdam av.

All streets from W. 201st to W. 210th begin at Harlem River and run W. to Amsterdam av.

W. 211th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 212th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 213th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 214th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 215th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 216th, f'm Harlem River, W. to B'way

W. 218th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Isham

W. 219th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Isham

W. 220th, f'm Harlem River, W. to Seaman av.

White, from 117 W. Broadway, E. to Baxter

White's Pl., r. 214 W. 18th.

Whitehall, from 2 Broadway, S. to East River

Willet, f'm 482 Grand, N. to E. Houston

William, from 107 Pearl, N.E. to 447 Pearl
6 Beaver
44 Wall
54 Pine
64 Cedar
78 Liberty
82 Maiden Lane
106 John
140 Fulton
168 Beekman
180 Spruce
206 Frankfort
— N. William
240 Duane
244 New Chambers

Winthrop Pl., Greene, bet. Waverley Pl. and E. 8th

Wooster, from 355 Canal, N. to W. 4th
30 Grand
54 Broome
92 Spring
128 Prince
166 W. Houston
194 Bleecker
234 W. 3d

Worth, f'm 72 Hudson, E. to Pk Rw.
26 W. Broadway
62 Church
— Broadway
116 Elm
134 Centre

York, f'm 9 St. John's Lane, E. to West Broadway

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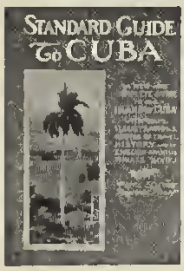
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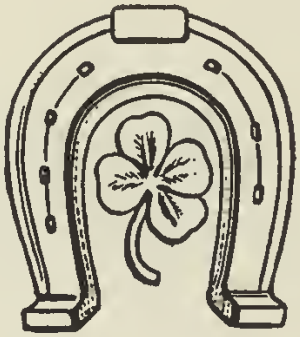
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Greycourt Inn	60	Canfield House	40	Lawrence Cottage	20
Kendall Place	60	Ingleside	35	Terry Homestead	20
Hamilton House	50	Cedarhurst	25	Craft Farm House	20
Simpson Terrace	50	Far View House	20	Hillcrest Cottage	15
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MAP OF THE CUBA RAILROAD.

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If you do not find what yon are looking for here, consult Southern Half.

STREETS IN NEW YORK.

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FOSTER & REYNOLDS

THE CITY OF

NEW YORK.

NORTHERN HALF

AND

STREET INDEX.

Covering Territory from Central Park North to City Line.

. . . ALSO . . .

Skeleton Map of GREATER NEW YORK and Vicinity.

10-03.

HOUSE NUMBERING.

For the numbering of the streets in the Borough of The Bronx (North and East of Harlem River) the following rules have been adopted:

Willis, Melrose, and Webster avenues are numbered continuously from the Harlem River to the City Line, as given below. Then all other streets running north and south are given the same number at the cross streets nearest their southern terminus as that on Willis, Melrose or Webster avenues, and then numbered accordingly. Park Avenue and Third Avenue are exceptions from this rule, and are numbered continuously from Manhattan Borough in the Borough of the Bronx.

The streets running east and west are given the number 650 at the intersection of Willis, Melrose or Webster avenues, and then the numbers increase to the east and decrease towards the Harlem River.

All streets which cross the Harlem River in an east and west direction are given the prefix E on the east side of the river and W on the west side. North of the Harlem River Broadway is the dividing line between east and west.

House numbers along Willis, Melrose, and Webster avenues, from Harlem River north to City Line:

Left.R't.
Willis Av.
—— —— Harlem R.
83 82 E. 132d St.
113 112 S. Boule.
139 138 E. 134th.
165 166 E. 135th.
205 206 E. 136th.
221 222 E. 137th.
237 250 E. 138th.
285 282 E. 139th.
307 302 E. 140th.
329 330 E. 141st.
355 354 E. 142d.
391 376 E. 143d.
413 412 E. 144th.
441 440 E. 145th.
473 472 E. 146th.
493 492 E. 147th.
—— —— Bergen.
—— 518 E. 148th.
—— 534 Third Av.
Melr'se Av.
—— —— Third Av.
549 550 E. 149th.
579 578 E. 150th.
615 614 E. 151st.
639 638 E. 152d.
669 668 E. 153d.
695 694 E. 154th.
717 722 E. 155th.
743 742 E. 156th.
777 772 E. 157th.
801 800 E. 158th.
821 824 E. 159th.
857 856 E. 160th
889 888 E. 161st.
911 910 E. 162d.
—— 924 E. 163d.
—— —— E. 165th.
Webster Av.
1089 1088 E. 166th
1155 1154 E. 167th.
1225 1224 E. 168th.
—— 1294 E. 169th.
—— 1354 Anna Pl.
—— 1400 E. 170th.
—— —— St. Paul's Place.
—— 1506 E. 171st.
—— —— Wendover Av.
—— —— Belmont.
—— 1674 E. 173d.
1733 1734 E. 174th.
—— 1752 Ittner Pl.
1809 1808 E. 175th.
1861 1860 E. 176th.
—— 1890 Trem't Av.
—— —— Alden Pl.
2021 2020 E. 179th.
2085 2102 E. 180th.
—— —— E. 181st.
—— 2236 E. 182d.
—— 2290 E. 183d.
—— 2324 E. 184th.
2407 2400 E. 187th.
—— —— E. 189th.
2537 2522 Kings-h'dge Rd
—— —— Pelham Av.
—— —— Rose Hill Pl.
2597 —— E. 193d.
2627 —— E. 194th.
2695 —— E. 195th.
2753 —— E. 197th.
2787 —— E. 198th.
—— —— Oliver Pl
—— —— E. 199th
—— —— E. 200th.
—— 2872 S. Boule.
—— 2900 Depot Sq., South.
—— 2938 Depot Sq North.
—— —— E. 201st.
3035 —— Mosholu P'kw'y
—— —— E. 202d
—— —— E. 203d.
—— —— Woodlawn Road
—— —— E. 205th.
—— —— P'kside Pl
—— —— E 207th.
—— —— Parkside Place.
—— —— E. 209th.
—— —— E. 210th.
3493 3492 Gun Hill Road.
—— —— E. 211th.
—— —— Woodlawn Cem't'y.
—— —— E. 233d.
—— —— E. 234th.
—— —— E. 235th.
—— —— E. 236th.
—— —— City Line.

House numbers along Jerome Avenue, from Harlem River to City Line:

Left.R't.
—— —— Harlem R.
795 794 Sedgwick Av.
805 —— Ogden Av.
847 —— Woody-crest Av.
—— 848 E. 161st.
885 —— Anderson Av.
—— —— E. 162d.
—— 1034 E. 164th.
1089 —— E. 165th.
—— —— McClellan Av.
—— —— Shakes-peare Av.
—— —— Cromwell Av.
—— —— E. 167th.
—— —— Boscobel Av.
—— —— River Av.
—— —— E. 168th.
—— —— E 169th.
—— —— Gerard Av.
1325 1324 Clark Pl.
—— 1354 Marcy Pl.
—— 1386 Elliott Pl.
—— —— Macomb's Road.
—— 1414 E. 170th.
—— —— Macomb's Road.
—— —— E 171st.
—— —— E. 172d.
—— 1608 Belmont
—— —— Feather-bed Lane
—— 1660 E 174th.
—— 1718 Cliff'rd Pl.
—— —— E 175th
—— —— E. 176th.
—— —— Mt. Hope Place.
—— 1900 E. 177th.
—— —— Tremont Av.
—— —— E. 179th.
2049 2050 Burnside Av.
—— —— E. 181st.
—— 2168 Cameron Place
—— —— E 182d.
—— —— Buchanan Place.
—— 2294 E 183d.
—— —— Evelyn Pl.
2375 2374 E. 184th.
—— 2460 Fordham Road
—— 2498 E. 190th.
—— 2584 E 192d.
—— 2674 Kingsb'ge.
—— 2750 E. 196th.
—— —— Morris Av.
—— 2878 E. 198th.
—— 2900 Minerva Place.
—— —— E 199th.
—— —— E. 200th.
—— 3116 E 204th.
—— —— E. 205th.
—— 3182 Van Cort-landt Av.
—— —— S. Mosholu P'kw'y.
—— —— N. Mosholu P'kw'y.
—— 3352 E. 208th.
—— 3466 Gun Hill Road.
—— 3528 E. 212th.
—— —— E. 213th.
—— —— Woodlawn Road.
—— —— Woodlawn Cem't'ry.
—— —— Mosholu Av.
—— —— Mt. Ver-non Av.
—— —— E 233d.
—— —— City Line.

House numbers along Amsterdam Avenue, from West 111th St. to 218th Street.

Left.R't.
—— —— W. 111th.
—— 1315 W. 125th.
1336 1331 W. 126th.
1354 1355 Lawrence.
1414 1417 W. 130th.
—— 1435 W. 131st.
—— 1521 W. 135th.
1674 1677 W. 143d.
—— 1695 W. 144th.
1714 1715 W. 145th.
1734 1735 W. 146th.
1776 1775 W. 148th.
1792 1795 W. 149th.
1814 1815 W. 150th.
—— 1835 W. 151st.
1856 1855 W. 152d.
—— 1879 W. 153d.
—— 1895 W. 154th.
—— 1917 W. 155th.
1936 1935 W. 156th.
1978 1975 W. 158th.
1994 1995 W. 159th.
2018 —— W. 160th.
2036 2035 W. 161st.
2218 —— W. 170th.
—— —— Dyckman.
—— —— W. 218th.

House numbers along Third Avenue (continued from Manhattan Borough), from Harlem River to Pelham Avenue.

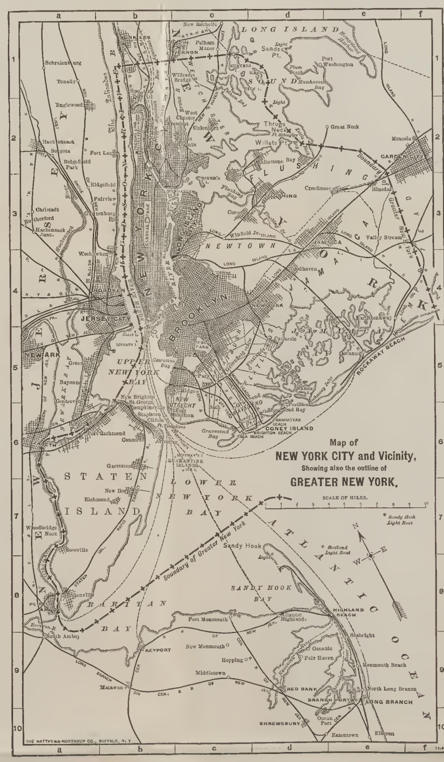
Left R't.
—— —— Harlem R.
—— 2410 S Boule.
2433 2428 E. 134th.
2457 2460 E. 135th.
2485 2484 E. 136th.
2513 2516 E. 137th.
—— —— Linc'n Av.
2539 2550 E. 138th.
2557 —— Morris Av.
2577 2564 E. 139th.
2621 2596 E 140th.
—— 2620 E. 141st.
2645 —— Lowell
2667 2652 E. 142d.
—— 2662 Alex'd'r Av.
2689 2686 E. 143d Av.
2707 2706 E. 144th.
2731 2728 E. 145th.
2761 2756 E. 146th.
2773 —— Cort'dt Av.
—— 2780 E. 147th.
2809 2810 E. 148th.
—— —— Willis Av.
2837 2844 E 149th.
—— —— Melrose Av.
—— 2780 Westches-ter Av.
2865 —— E. 150th.
2899 —— E. 151st.
—— 2922 Rose.
2937 —— E 152d.
2945 —— Elton Av.
2969 —— E. 153d.
—— 2970 Grove.
2991 —— E. 154th.
3015 —— E. 155th.
3037 3038 E. 156th.
3067 —— E. 157th.
3097 —— E. 158th.
3123 —— E. 129th.
3137 —— Washing-ton Av.
3151 —— Brook Av.
—— 3168 St. Ann's Av.
3189 3146 E. 161st.
3201 —— E 162d.
3233 3230 E. 163d.
—— 3258 Boston Rd.
3283 —— E 164th
3321 —— E. 165th.
—— 3346 Franklin Av.
3377 —— E. 166th.
3435 3446 E. 167th.
3501 3516 E. 168th.
3593 3584 E. 169th.
3683 3690 E. 170th.
3731 —— St. Paul's Place
3789 3790 E. 171st.
3839 3840 Wendover Av
3919 3920 E. 172d.
3971 3972 E 173d.
4029 4030 E. 174th.
4099 4100 E 175th
4153 —— E. 176th.
4213 —— Tremont Av
4253 4256 E 178th.
4311 4310 E. 179th
4373 4374 E. 180th.
—— 4378 Quarry Road.
4405 —— E. 181st.
4463 —— E 182d.
4529 —— E. 183d.
4549 —— E. 184th.
—— —— Lorillard Place.
4577 4586 Bathgate Av.
4617 —— Bassford. Av.
4625 —— E. 186th.
4649 4650 E. 187th.
4685 —— E. 188th.
4735 —— Park Av.
—— 4746 E. 189th.
—— 4788 Pelham Av.

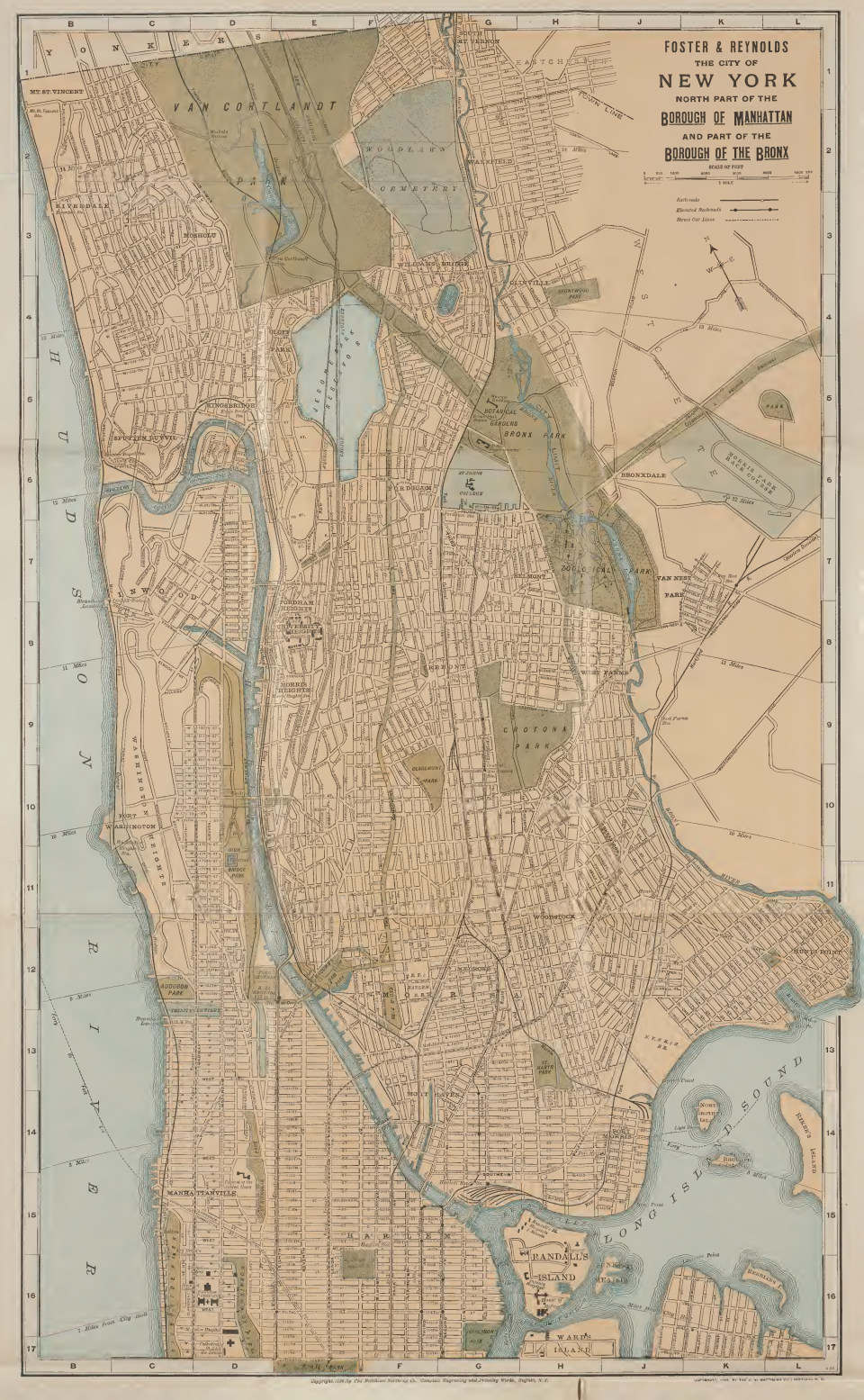
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NOTE—To find the location of a name on the map, look up the name in the Index and notice the reference letter and figure. Draw lines across the map between corresponding letters and figures, and the name will be found near the intersection of such lines.

The reference letters and figures are exactly half a mile apart.

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East 107th St. .F17
East 108th St. ..F17
East 109th St ..F17
East 110th St. . F17
Eighth Av. E26
Eldridge St. G28
Eleventh Av. .D26
Elizabeth St ..F28
Elm St. F29
Essex St. G28
Exchange Pl. . F31
Ferry St. F30
Fifth Av F26
Fifth St. C27
First Av. G27
First St. G28
Fletcher St. F31
Forsyth St. G28
Fourth Av. . . .F26
Frankfort St. . F30
Franklin St ...E29
Franklin Pl. ...F29
Franklin Sq ...C30
Front St. F31
Front St. H29
Fulton Market..G30
Fulton St .. .E30
Gansevoort St ..D27
Gay St. E27
Goerck St. H28
Gold St. F30
Gouverneur St..H29
Coverneur La...F31
Gramercy Park F26
Grand Circle ..D22
Grand St. F29
Great Jones St .F27
Greeley Square.E24
Greene St . .F28
Greenwich Av ..E27
Greenwich St E28
Grove St. E27
Hague St .. G30
Hamilton St ...G30
Hancock St. ...E28
Hanover St. ..F31
Harrison St ...E29
Harry Howard Square F29
Henderson Pl...G19
Henry St. G29
Hester St. F29
Horatio St. D27
Howard St. F29
Hubert St. E29
Hudson St. E28
Irving Pl. F26
Jackson Square E26
Jackson St. ... H28
Jacob St. F30
James Slip G30
James St. G30
Jane St. D27
Jay St. E29
Jeannette Park F31
Jefferson St. .. H29
Jersey St. F28
John St. F30
Jones Lane F31
Jones St. E27
King St. E28
Lafayette Pl. ..F27
Laight St. E29
Lamartine Pl. .D25
Leonard St. ... F29
Leroy St. E28
Lewis St. H28
Lexington Av. .F25
Liberty Pl. F30
Liberty St. F30
Linden Pl. .. G21
Lispenard St ..F29
Little W. 12th St. D27
Livingston Pl...G26
London Terrace.D26
Ludlow Pl. E28
Ludlow St. G28
Macdougal Al. .E27
Macdougal St . E28
Madison Av. ...F25
Madison Sq. F25
Madison Sq. N..F25
Madison St G29
Maiden Lane ...F30
Mail St F30
Mangin St. H28
Manhattan Av..D18
Manhattan Pl...F30
Manhattan Sq .D20
Manhattan St. .H27
Marion St . . F28
Marketfield St..F31
Market St. G29
Martin Terrace.F25
Mechanic Al. ..G29
Mercer St. F28
Milligan Pl. E27
Minetta Lane ..E27
Minetta Pl. E28
Mission Pl. F29
Mitchell Pl G23
Monroe St. G29
Montgomery St.H29
Moore St. F31
Morris St. F31
Morton St. D28
Mott St F28
Mulberry St. ...F28
Murray St .. E30
Nassau St. F31
New Bowery .. G30
New Chambers .F30
New St. F31
Ninth Av. D26
Norfolk St. . ..G28
North Moore St E29
N William St...F30
~~Oak St. ....G30~~
Old Slip F31
Oliver St. G29
Orchard St. G28
Pacific Pl. E25
Park Av. F22
Park Pl. E30
Park Row F30
Park St. F29
Pearl St F29
Pearl St. F31
Peck Slip G30
Pelham St. G29
Pell St. C29
Perry St. D27
Pike St. G29
Pine St. F31
Pitt St. H28
Platt St. F30
Pleasant Av. ...G18
Prince St F28
Prospect Pl ... G24
Rachel Lane ...H28
Reade St. E30
Rector St. F31
Renwick St. ...E28
Ridge St. H28
Riverside Av C20
Riverside P'k. C20
River View Ter G22
Rivington St ..G28
Roosevelt St ..G30
Rose St. F30
Rutgers Pl. H29
Rutgers St G29
Rutherford Pl ..G26
Scammel St. .H29
Second Av. G27
Second St. G28
Seventh Av. . .E26
Seventh St G27
Sheriff St. H28
Sixth Av. E26
Sixth St G27
South St. F31
South St. H29
So. William St..F31
Spencer Pl. E27
Spring St. E28
Spruce St. F30
St Clement's Pl E28
St. John's Lane.E29
St. Luke's Pl ..E28
St. Mark's Pl. . G27
Stanton St. C28
Staple St. E29
State St F31
Stone St. F31
Stuyvesant Sq .G26
Stuyvesant St...F27
Suffolk St. G28
Sullivan St. .. E28
Sutton Pl. G22
Temple St. F31
Tenth Av. D26
Thames St . .F31
Theatre Alley . F30
Third Av F26
Third St G27
Thirteenth Av .C25
Thomas St F29
Thompson St ..F28
Tompkins Sq ..G27
Tompkins St ...J28
Trimble Pl. F29
Trinity Pl F31
Tryon Row, fr. 1 Centre, E to 72 Park Row. F30
Twelfth Av. C24
Union Pl. ... F26
Union Sq. F26
Union Sq. E.. F26
Union Sq. W. . F26
University Pl . F27
Vandam St . ..E28
Vanderbilt Av., fr. 27 E 42d St. to E 45th St. F24
Vandewater .. F30
Vaunest Pl ... E27
Varick St. . . E28
Vesey St E30
Vestry St E29
Walker St. F29
Wall St F31
Warren St. . . E30
Wash'gt'n Market E30
Wash'g'n Mews.F27
Washington Pl..F27
Washington Sq .F27
Washingtou St .E28
Water St........G30
Watts St. E29
Waverley Pl. . E27
Weehawken St .D28
West Broadway.F29
West End Av. .D21
W. Houston St..E28
West St D28
West Washington Market ...D27
West 2d St. F27
West 4th St. ...F27
West 8th St. . .E27
West 9th St . .E27
West 10th St. ..E27
West 11th St. ..E27
West 12th St ..E27
West 13th St ..D27
West 14th St ..D26
West 15th St ..D26
West 16th St. ..D26
West 17th St ..D26
West 18th St. ..D26
West 19th St. ..D26
West 20th St . D26
West 21st St . D26
West 22d St .. D26
West 23d St ...D26
West 24th St . D25
West 25th St. .D25
West 26th St. . D25
West 27th St. . D25
West 28th St ..D25
West 29th St. ..D25
West 30th St ..D25
West 31st St. .. D25
West 32d St ...D25
West 33d St .. D25
West 34th St. ..D24
West 35th St ..D24
West 36th St . D24
West 37th St. ..D24
West 38th St. ..D24
West 39th St . D24
West 40th St. ..D24
West 41st St. ..D21
West 42d St. ...D24
West 43d St. ...D24
West 44th St. ...D23
West 45th St. D23
West 46th St .D23
West 47th St. .D23
West 48th St .D23
West 49th St . D23
West 50th St .D23
West 51st St ..D23
West 52d St. ..D23
West 53d St. .. D23
West 54th St. D22
West 55th St. ..D22
West 56th St .D22
West 57th St. ..D22
West 58th St ..D22
West 59th St. ..D22
West 60th St. ..D22
West 61st St. D22
West 62d St. ..D22
West 63d St. ...D22
West 64th St ...D21
West 65th St . D21
West 66th St. ..D21
West 67th St. .D21
West 68th St. ..D21
West 69th St. ..D21
West 70th St. ..D21
West 71st St. ...D21
West 72d St. ..D21
West 73d St. ...D21
West 74th St. ..D20
West 75th St ..D20
West 76th St. ..D20
West 77th St ..D20
West 78th St ..D20
West 79th St. ..D20
West 80th St. ..D20
West 81st St .D20
West 82d St. ...D20
West 83d St. ...D20
West 84th St. ..D19
West 85th St. . D19
West 86th St. ..D19
West 87th St ..D19
West 88th St. ..D19
West 89th St. ..D19
West 90th St ..D19
West 91st St. ..D19
West 92d St. ...D19
West 93d St ...D19
West 94th St. .D18
West 95th St. ..D18
West 96th St . D18
West 97th St. .D18
West 98th St. .D18
West 99th St. .D18
West 100th St. .D18
West 101st St. ..D18
West 102d St .D18
West 103d St ..D18
West 104th St. ..D17
West 105th St.. D17
West 106th St.. D17
West 107th St...D17
West 108th St...D17
West 109th St ..D17
West 110th St...D17
White St F29
Whitehall St. ..F31
Willet St. H28
William St. ...F30
Winthrop Pl. ...F27
Wooster St. ...F28
Worth St. F29
York St. F29

HOUSE NUMBERINO.

The house numbers on the avenues run from south to north and on the streets east and west from Fifth Avenue. In the lower part of the city the numbering is somewhat irregular

House numbers along Broadway from the Battery to 59th Street.

Left	R't	Broadway	Left.	R't.	
1	—	Battery Pl.	769	770	E 9th St.
—	8	Beaver St.	785	784	E. 10th St.
27	—	Morris St.	801	—	E. 11th St
55	56	Exch'ge Pl.	819	824	E. 12th St.
73	—	Rector St	835	840	E. 13th St
—	86	Wall St.	853	858	E 14th St.
—	106	Pine St.	Union		E. 15th St
111	—	Thames	Sq.	W.	E 16th St.
119	124	Cedar St	857	860	E 17th St.
145	146	Liberty St	871	872	E. 18th St.
171	—	Cortl'd St	887	888	E 19th St
—	172	Maiden L	901	900	E 20th St
—	184	John St.	919	920	E 21st St.
191	—	Dey St.	939	938	E 22d St.
207	210	Fulton St.	957	958	E 23d St
—	222	Ann St.	957	—	Fifth Av
—	—	Vesey St	1099	Sq.	W. 24th St
227	—	Barclay St	1119	—	W. 25th St.
237	—	Park Pl.	1139	1134	W. 26th St.
247	—	Murray St	1159	1154	W 27th St.
259	—	Warren St	1183	1172	W. 28th St.
271	—	Chambers	1203	1196	W 29th St.
287	288	Reade St.	1227	1216	W. 30th St.
303	302	Duane St.	1251	1238	W. 31st St.
317	—	Thomas St	1273	1258	W 32d St.
—	318	Pearl St	1291	1280	W. 33d St.
—	344	Catharine	—	—	6th Av.
		Lane.	1311	1300	W. 34th St.
333	334	Worth St.	1329	1330	W. 35th St.
347	348	Leonard St	1349	1346	W. 36th St.
363	362	Franklin St	1369	1370	W 37th St.
379	378	White St.	1391	1390	W. 38th St.
399	398	Walker St	1409	1410	W. 39th St.
413	—	Lispenard	1429	1430	W 40th St.
		St.	1447	1450	W. 41st St.
417	416	Canal St	1467	1470	W. 42d St.
429	432	Howard St.	1489	1490	W. 43d St.
461	458	Grand St.	1505	1512	W 44th St.
487	486	Broome St	1525	1530	W. 45th St.
527	526	Spring St	—	—	7th Av.
567	566	Prince St	1549	1550	W. 46th St.
609	608	W. and E.	1569	1570	W. 47th St.
		Houston St.	1589	1590	W. 48th St
641	640	Blee'ker St	1609	1610	W. 49th St.
—	658	Bond St.	1629	1630	W. 50th St.
681	—	W. 3d St	1649	1650	W. 51st St.
—	682	Gr Jones	1665	1670	W. 52d St.
		St.	1685	1690	W. 53d St.
697	694	W. and E.	1709	1704	W. 54th St.
		4th St.	1729	1728	W. 55th St.
713	—	Wash'n Pl.	1749	1748	W. 56th St.
727	—	Waverly	1769	1770	W. 57th St.
		Place.	1787	1790	W. 58th St.
—	744	Astor Pl.	1805	1810	W. 59th St.
755	754	E. 8th St			

RAILROADS

Most of the Railroads to the Metropolis have their terminal stations on the west side of the Hudson River, in Jersey City, Hoboken, and Weehawken, from which points passengers are transferred by ferries to the docks of the different companies in the borough of Manhattan.

The following list gives the location of the Depots and Docks at which the various Railroads enter the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
(See Central R. R. of New Jersey.)
Central R. R. of New Jersey.
South Ferry F32
Rector Street E31
~~Liberty Street .... E31~~
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.
Barclay Street E30
Christopher Street D28
Erie R. R.
Chambers Street E30
West 23d Street C26
Lehigh Valley R. R.
Cortlaudt Street E31
Desbrosses Street D29
West 23d Street C26
Long Island R. R.
James Slip C30
East 34th Street G24
New Jersey & New York R. R.
(Same as Erie R. R)
New York Central & Hudson River R. R
Grand Central Station F24
*Harlem Station F15
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Grand Central Station F24
*Harlem Statiou F15
*Harlem River Station G15
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
(Same as West Shore R R.)
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad.
(Same as Pennsylvania R. R.)
Pennsylvania R. R.
Cortlandt Street E31
Desbrosses Street D29
West 23d Street C26
Passenger Station under construction D25
Philadelphia & Reading R'y.
(See Central R. R. of New Jersey)
Staten Island Rapid Transit R'y.
South Ferry F32
West Shore R R.
Franklin Street E29
West 42d Street C24

FERRIES FROM NEW YORK.

TO ASTORIA—East 92d Street.. ....G19
TO BEDLOE'S (LIBERTY) ISLAND—Ferry Battery E33
TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—Ferry East 26th Street (G25), East 52d St. (G23), East 70th Street (G21), and East 116th Street (H16).
TO BROOKLYN—Catherine Street Ferry, Catherine Slip to Main St., Brooklyn H30
Forty-second St. to Broadway, Brooklyn G24
Fulton Ferry, Fulton St. to Fulton St , Brooklyn G31
Grand Street Ferry, Grand St. to Grand St and Broadway, Brooklyn J28
Creenpoint Ferry, E. 10th and E. 23d Sts. to Greenpoint Ave , Brooklyn .J26
Hamilton Ferry, Whitehall St to Hamilton Ave , Brooklyn G32
Houston Street Ferry, E. Houston St. to Grand St , Brooklyn J27
Roosevelt Street Ferry, from Roosevelt St to Broadway, Brooklyn J29
South Brooklyn Ferry, Pier 2, East River to 39th St , Brooklyn G32
South Ferry, Whitehall St. to Atlantic Ave , Brooklyn G32
Twenty-third St. Ferry (Williamsburg); 23d St to Broadway, Brooklyn H26
Wall Street Ferry, Wall St. to Montague St., Brooklyn G31
TO COLLEGE POINT—East 99th St..G18
*TO EDGEWATER—West 130th St...C15
TO ELLIS ISLAND—Barge Office, foot of Whitehall St. F32
TO HART'S ISLAND—East 26th St...G25
TO HOBOKEN—Barclay St. to Newark and Ferry Sts , Hoboken E30
Christopher St. to Newark and Ferry Sts., Hoboken D28
West 14th St to 14th St , Hoboken ..C26
TO JERSEY CITY—Chambers St. (E30) and West 23d Street (C26) to Pavonia Ave. C29
Cortlandt Street (E31), Desbrosses Street (D29) aud West 23d Street (C26) to Montgomery Street....C31
Liberty Street (E31) and Whitehall Street (F32) to Communipaw D32
West 13th Street (C27) to Bay St. .. .C30
Pennsylvania Annex—Fulton Street, Brooklyn Borough (H30) to Montgomery Street, Jersey City C31
TO LONC ISLAND CITY—(L. I. R R.)
James Slip to Borden Ave.... ..J29
East 34th St. to Borden Ave. G24
TO NORTH BROTHER ISLAND—*East 138th St ....J 14
TO RANDALL'S ISLAND—East 26th and *East 120th Sts ....G25 & G16
TO STATEN ISLAND—Whitehall St. to St. George, Staten Island F32
TO WARD'S ISLAND—*E 116th St..G16
TO WEEHAWKEN—West 42d St. to West Shore R. R. Depot C24
West 42d St. to Old Slip C24
Franklin St. to West Shore R. R. Depot E29
Harrison St. to West Shore R. R.....B23

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Allan-State, Pier foot of West 21st St., North River C26
American, Pier 14 (N), North River..E30
Anchor, Pier 54 (N), North River C25
Atlantic Transport (National Line), Piers 39 (N) aud 40, North River....D28
Atlas (Hamburg-American), Pier 55 (N), North River C25
Bristol City Line, Pier 59 (N), North River C25
Cameron, Pier 14, East River G31
Citizens Line to Troy, Pier 46, North River D28
Clyde, Pier 45 (N), North River D28
Cunard, Pier 51, North River D27
Day Line to Albany .... C26 and D29
Fall River, Pier 19 (N), North River.D30
French (Compaguie Geuerale Transatlantique), Pier 42 (N), North River D28
Hamburg-American Line, Pier 55, North River (C25), and foot of 1st Street, Hoboken C28
Holland-American, Hoboken C27
Iron Steamboat Co. to Coney Island, Pier 1 (N), E 32, and Pier 51....C26
Italian Royal Mail, Pier 64, North River C24
Leyland, Pier 50, North River C26
Maine S. S. Co., Pier 32 (N), East River H30
Mallory, Piers 20 and 21, East River, .G31
Mary Powell to Newburgh and Kingston, Pier 29 (N), North River......D29
Morgan S. S. Line (Southern Pacific), Pier 25, North River E29
Munson, Pier 14, East River G31
New Haven, Pier 40, North River D28
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., (Ward Line), Piers 16 to 18, East River G31
New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co., Brooklyn H33
North German Lloyd, 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken C28
Norwich, Pier 40 (N), North River...D28
Ocean Steamship Co., Pier 35, North River D29
Old Dominion, Pier 26 (N), North River D29
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Pier 34 (N), North River D29
Panama R. R. Steamship, Pier 57 (N), North River C25
People's Line to Albany, Pier 32, North River D29
Providence, Pier 18 (N), North River.D30
Quebec S. S. Co., Pier 47 (N), North River D28
Red Star, Pier 15 (N), North River...D30
Scandinavian-American, Hoboken A26
Stonington, Pier 40, North River D28
White Star, Pier 48 (N), North River D28
Wilson, Pier 50, North River D27

HOTELS.

Adams House—10th Ave. and W. 12th Street D27
Albermarle—Southwest corner Broadway and West 24th Street F25
Albert—79 University Place F27
American—Corner Irving Place and 15th St. ....F 26
Ansonia—Broadway, 73d to 74th Sts .D21
Ashland—4th Ave. and East 24th St...F25
Ashton—Madison Ave. and 93d St....F19
Astor (New)—Broadway, cor. West 44th Street E24
Audubon—Corner Broadway and 39th St. ....E 24
*Balmoral—Lenox Ave. and West 114th Street E17
Bancroft—Corner Broadway and East 21st Street F26
Bartholdi—Broadway and East 23d St.F26
Belvedere—4th Ave. and East 18th St.F26
Beresford—West 81st Street, opposite Central Park E20
Berkeley—Fifth Ave., corner 9th St...F27
Brevoort—11 Fifth Ave., corner W. 8th Street F27
Bristol—122 West 49th Street D23
Broadway Central—667 Broadway, between Bleeker and West 3d Sts. F28
Brunswick—Madison Ave. and 89th Street F19
Buckingham—Southeast corner 5th Ave. and East 50th Street F23
Cadillac—Broadway and W. 43d St....E24
Cambridge—Fifth Ave and 33d St....F24
*Cecil—118th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue E16
Chastaigneray—Madison Ave. and 92d Street F19
Clarendon—Corner 4th Ave. and 18th St. ....F 26
*Colonial—W. 125th St. and 8th Ave...E15
Continental—Northeast corner Broadway and East 20th Street.... F26
Cosmopolitan—Broadway and Chambers Street F30
Criterion—41st Street and Broadway..E24
Delmonico's—44th St. and 5th Ave. .F23
Earlington—49-55 West 27th Street....E25
Empire—Broadway aud 63d Street....D22
Endicott—Columbus Ave. and W. 81st Street D20
Everett—Northwest corner 4th Ave. and East 17th Street F26
Fifth Avenue—Broadway, 5th Ave., 23d and 24th streets F25
Gilsey—Northeast corner Broadway and West 29th Street E25
Gramercy Park—36 Gramercy Park..F26
Grand—Broadway and West 31st St. E25
Grand Union—Southeast corner 4th Ave. and East 42d Street F24
Greek—28 East 42d Street ....F 24
Gregorian—West 35th Street ....D 24
Grenoble—Seventh Ave., W. 56th and W. 57th Street E22
Hamilton—132 West 45th Street ....E 23
Herald Square—34th St. west of Broadway ....E 24
Hoffman House—Southwest corner Broadway and W. 25th Street F25
Holland House—Corner 5th Ave. and 30th Street F25
Hungaria—4 Union Square F26
Imperial—Southeast corner Broadway and West 32d Street E25
International—75 Clarkson Street E23
Jefferson—East 15th St. and Union Square ....F 26
Kensington—Fifth Ave. and 15th St...F26
Knickerbocker—Broadway and 42d St.E24
Lafayette-Brevoort—Corner 5th Ave. and 8th Street ....F 27
Lafayette—University Place F27
Lincoln—Corner Broadway and West 42d Street E24
Majestic—West 72d St. and Central Park, West E21
Manhattan—E. 43d aud Madison Ave..F24
Marie Antoinette—Corner Broadway and 66th Street ....D 21
Marlborough—Corner Broadway and W. 36th Street E24
Martin—Fifth Ave. and Broadway ...F25
Metropole—Broadway, West 41st and 42d streets E24
Metropolitan—Broadway and 27th St..F25
Miller's—37-41 West 26th Street E25
Mills (No 1)—Bleecker and Thompson streets F28
*Minot—126th Street and 8th Ave. D15
Morton—Broadway and East 14th St..F26
Muro—116 West 14th Street ....E 26
Murray Hill—Northwest corner Park Ave and East 40th Street....F24
Navarre—Corner 7th Ave. and 38th Street ....E 24
Netherland—5th Ave and 59th St....F22
New Amsterdam—Corner 4th Ave. and 21st Street ....F 26
Normandie—Corner Broadway and West 38th Street F24
Occidental—Corner Broome and Bowery G28
Park Avenue—Corner Park Ave. and East 33d Street F24
Park View—Corner 6th Ave. and 42d Street .... E 24
Plaza—Corner 5th Ave., 58th, and 59th streets F22
Roland—56 East 59th Street F22
Rossmore—1463 Broadway E24
Saint Cloud—Southeast corner Broadway and W. 42d Street E24
Saint Denis—Southwest corner Broadway and East 11th Street F27
Saint George—49 East 12th Street F27
Saint Marc—5th Ave. and 39th St. . .F24
Saint Nicholas—Corner Broadway and Washington Place F27
San Remo—West 75th Street, opposite Central Park E20
Savoy—Corner 5th Ave. and 59th St.. F22
Sherman Square—Broadway and W. 71st Street D21
Sherry's—Fifth Ave and W. 44th St..E23
Sinclair House—Southeast cor. Broadway and East 8th Street F27
Smith & McNeil's—193 Washington St., between Fulton and Vesey Sts..E30
Stevens House—27 Broadway F31
Sturtevant—Northwest corner Broadway and West 28th Street E25
Union Square—Southeast cor. Union Square and East 15th Street F26
United States—Corner Fulton and Water streets F30
Vanderbilt—Corner Lexington Ave. and East 42d Street F24
Vendome—Corner Broadway and W. 41st Street E24
Victoria—Corner Broadway and 27th Street ....E 25
Waldorf-Astoria—Corner 5th Ave. and 33d Street F25
Wellington—7th Ave., between 55th and 46th Streets .... E 22
Westminster—Northwest corner Irving Place and East 16th Street F26
Winsonia—West 44th Street, near Broadway ....E 23
Winthrop—Corner 7th Ave. and W. 125th Street E25

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music—Northeast corner East 14th Street and Irving Place..F26
American Theater—Eighth Ave., near West 42d Street E24
Belasco Theater—42d St. and Broadway E24
Bijou Theater—Broadway and 30th Street E25
Broadway Theater—Corner Broadway and West 41st Street E24
Carnegie Hall—Corner 7th Ave. and West 57th Street E22
Casino—Southeast corner Broadway and West 39th Street E24
Chickering Hall—Northwest corner 5th Ave. and West 18th Street.. ...F26
Criterion Theater—Broadway and 44th Street E23
Daly's Theater—Southwest corner Broadway and West 30th Street E25
Dewey Theater—East 14th St , near 3d Ave. F26
Eden Musee—West 23d Street, near 6th Ave E26
Empire Theater—Corner Broadway and East 40th Street E24
Fifth Avenue Theater—Northwest corner Broadway aud West 28th St..E25
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Tombs—Between Franklin, Center, Leonard and Elm streets F29
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Aguilar—108 Avenue C (G27), and 174 East 110th Street F17
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American Museum of Natural History—78th Street and 8th Ave. D20
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Catholic Club—120 Central Park, S. . E22
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*Columbia University—West 116th St and Amsterdam Ave. D16
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*Harlem—32 W. 123d Street E16
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BAPTIST.

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Fifth Avenue—West 46th Street, between 5th and 6th Aves F23
Judson Memorial—Washington Sq. and Thompson Street F27

EPISCOPAL.

All Soul's—Northeast corner Madison Ave and East 66th Street F21
Calvary—Fourth Ave , between East 21st Street and East 22d Street F26
*Cathedral of St. John the Divine (building)—113th Street and Amsterdam Ave. D17
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Saint Bartholomew's—Southwest corner Madison Ave. and E 44th St....F23
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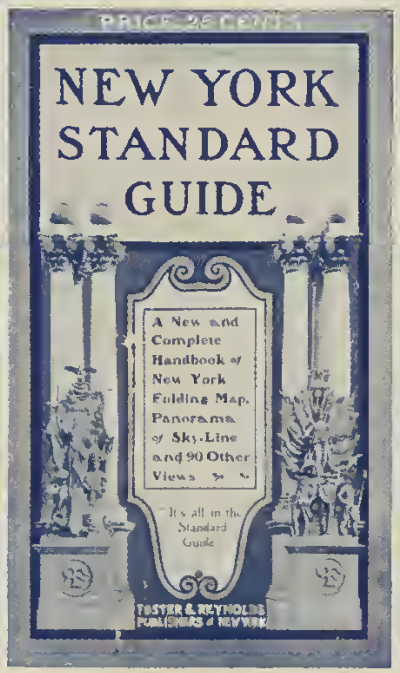
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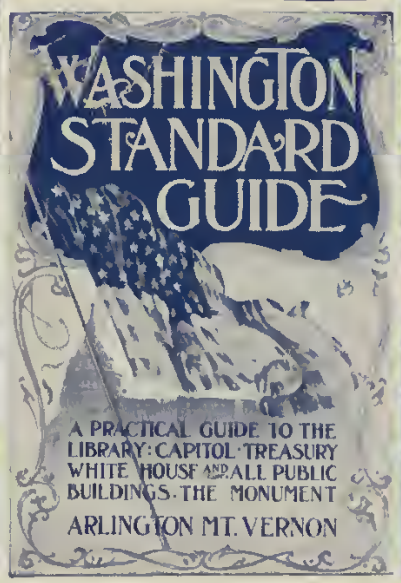
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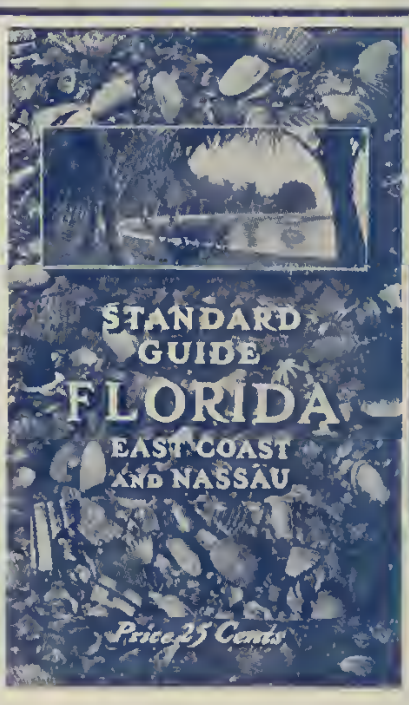
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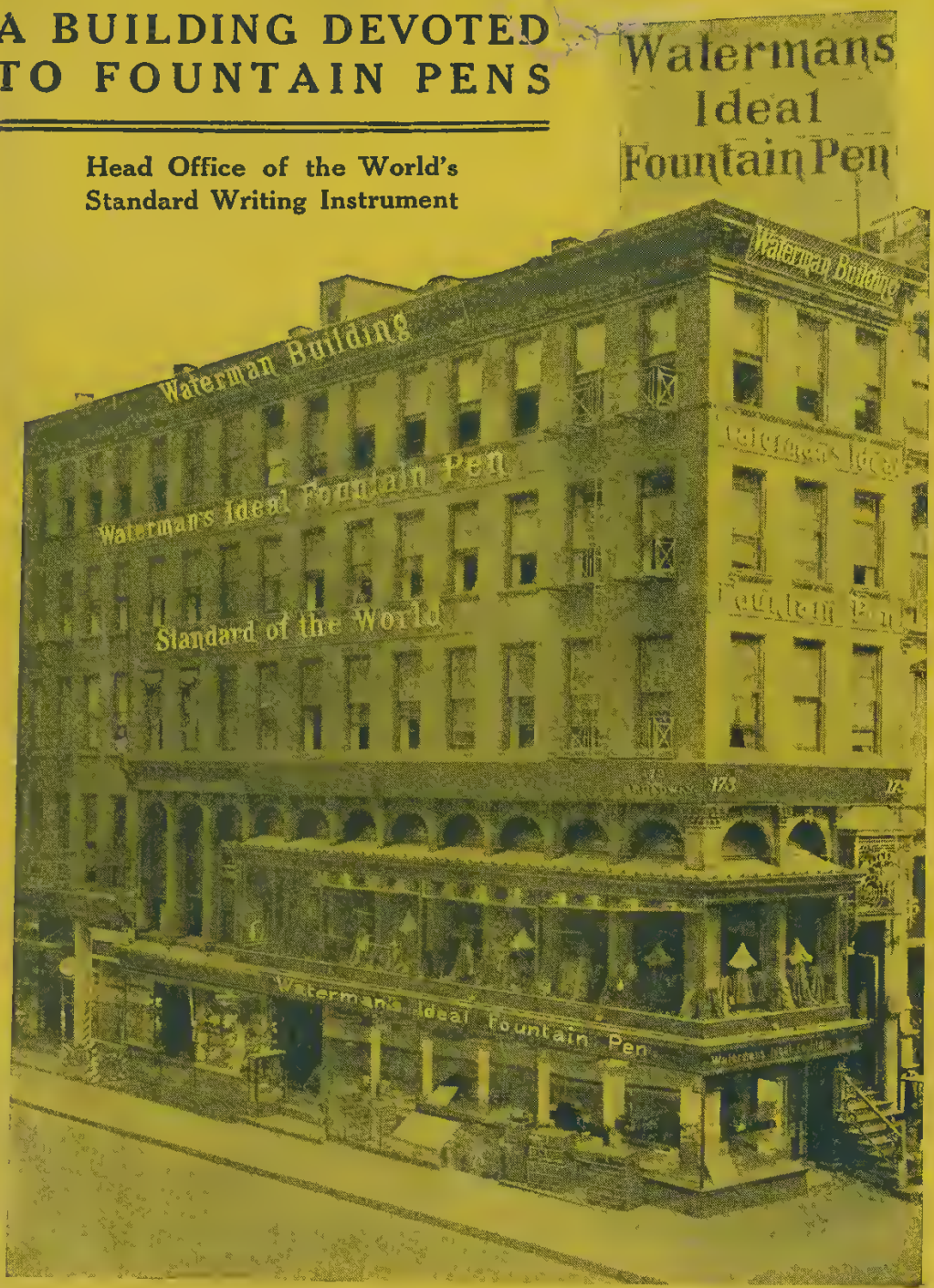
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